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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 20,950 號十五百九零萬式第 日八初月七年丑乙 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1925 三拜禮 號六廿月八年四十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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AND
GRENO
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yauwatt	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.31	7.21
Taipei	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.48	5.08	5.45	7.35
Taipei Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.53	5.13	5.50	7.40
Fanning	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.00	7.50
Shungai	7.48	10.17	11.32	12.52	2.17	5.37	6.14	8.04
Shamshun	7.53	10.22	11.37	13.02	2.22	5.42	6.19	8.09

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shamshun	7.53	10.22	11.37	13.02	2.22	5.42	6.19	8.09
Shungai	7.58	10.27	11.42	13.07	2.27	5.47	6.24	8.14
Fanning	8.03	10.32	11.47	13.12	2.32	5.52	6.29	8.19
Taipei Market	8.15	10.44	11.59	13.24	2.44	6.04	6.41	8.31
Taipei	8.20	10.49	12.04	13.29	2.49	6.09	6.46	8.36
Shatin	8.32	10.61	12.16	13.41	2.61	6.21	6.58	8.48
Yauwatt	8.44	10.73	12.28	13.53	2.73	6.33	7.10	8.60
Kowloon	8.50	10.79	12.34	14.00	2.79	6.39	7.16	8.66

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yauwatt	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.31	7.21
Taipei	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.48	5.08	5.45	7.35
Taipei Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.53	5.13	5.50	7.40
Fanning	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.00	7.50
Shungai	7.48	10.17	11.32	12.52	2.17	5.37	6.14	8.04
Shamshun	7.53	10.22	11.37	13.02	2.22	5.42	6.19	8.09

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shamshun	8.13	10.38	11.40	13.00	2.33	5.40	6.09	8.09
Shungai	8.18	10.43	11.45	13.05	2.38	5.45	6.14	8.14
Fanning	8.23	10.48	11.51	13.11	2.43	5.51	6.19	8.19
Taipei Market	8.35	10.59	12.02	13.21	2.55	6.02	6.30	8.30
Taipei	8.40	11.04	12.07	13.26	2.55	6.02	6.30	8.30
Shatin	8.52	11.16	12.19	13.38	3.07	6.14	6.42	8.42
Yauwatt	9.04	11.28	12.31	13.50	3.19	6.26	6.54	8.54
Kowloon	9.11	11.35	12.38	14.00	3.26	6.33	7.01	8.61

Stations	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.20	7.10
Yauwatt	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.29	7.19
Shatin	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.31	7.21
Taipei	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.48	5.08	5.45	7.35
Taipei Market	7.21	9.54	11.09	12.39	1.53	5.13	5.50	7.40
Fanning	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.00	7.50
Shungai	7.48	10.17	11.32	12.52	2.17	5.37	6.14	8.04
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Shungai	7.48	10.17	11.32	12.52	2.17	5.37	6.14	8.04
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Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from
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Weather Forecast.

Hot weather will continue for several
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Seaside, Bathing, Picnics,
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Electric FansLet the gentle movement of
the air caused by an Electric
Fan energise you and banish
weariness on these hot days.They are so refreshing and
cost next to nothing to use.

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HONGKONG HOTEL: (Visitors only).

Write or Phone for complete Price List.

DRY-CLEANING. PRICES AS USUAL.

LOCAL SPORT

There will be two baseball games in
the Hongkong Baseball League this week.
The first will be played on the Happy
Valley diamond this evening at five o'clock
between the Filipinos and the Indians,
and the second game will be between the
Japanese and the Hongkong Volunteers
tomorrow evening at the same time.

GARRISON TENNIS

The results of matches played last
week were:—R.A.O.C. beat Small Units
by 71 to 24; H.Q. Wing, East Surrey
Regt. beat "A" Co., East Surrey Regt.
by 60 to 30.
"B" Co., East Surrey Regt. scratched
to R.A.S.C. and the R.A.M.C. set back
to R.E. "B". One point was awarded
to the latter team in each case.

LEAGUE TABLE

UP TO LAST SATURDAY

	P.	W.	L.	P.
R.E. "B"	12	12	0	12
R.A.O.C.	12	11	1	11
H.Q. Wing, East				
Surrey Regt.	11	7	4	
R.E.S.C.	9	6	3	
Small Units	10	4	6	
"A" Co., East				
Surrey Regt.	11	4	7	
R.E. "A"	11	4	7	
"D" Co., East				
Surrey Regt.	7	2	5	
R.A.M.C.	11	0	11	
"B" Co., East				
Surrey Regt.	6	0	6	

THE CONSULAR SERVICE IN
CHINA

TRIBUTE TO SIR JAMES JAMIESON.

The following tribute by Sir John
Jordan to the Consular Service in China
appeared in *The Times* of July 28th:—
As an old member of the Consular Ser-
vice in China, and one who has worked
for years in close association with Mr.
Barton, H.B.M. Consul-General (at
Shanghai) and the Service generally, I
should like to draw attention to the im-
mense debt which the British nation
owes to that Service in the present very
difficult and trying times in China.Sir James Jamieson, our Consul-
General at Canton, who has for years
carried on his own shoulders the whole
burden of conducting our relations with
South China, handled the recent crisis
there with foresight, knowledge, and per-
sonal courage which averted still graver
disaster and earned him the gratitude
of his countrymen. At another great
centre, Hankow, Mr. Harold Porter
rendered a similar service to the large
and important British community there.
The above happen to be the three places
at which the most serious troubles have
recently occurred, but scattered every-
where throughout the vast territory of
China there are members of the British
Consular Service, often in very remote
and lonely localities, who are shouldering
heavy responsibilities for the safety of
their countrymen, and whose capacity
and high sense of duty will, I feel sure,
enable them to face any emergency with
the resourcefulness and whole-hearted
devotion displayed by their three dis-
tinguished colleagues whom I have men-
tioned.

SIR CHARLES ADDIS HONOURED.

CAPPED AT EDINBURGH
UNIVERSITY.Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G., was one
of a number of distinguished honorary
graduates who were "capped" at the
summer graduation ceremony in the
faculties of Arts and Science of Edinburgh
University on June 22nd.In presenting Sir Charles for the
honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Pro-
fessor Mackintosh, K.C., Dean of the
Faculty of Law, referred to him as follows:—It is a source of satisfaction to the
University in these times of economic
difficulty that the first on our list of
honorary graduates is a leading repre-
sentative of British banking and credit.
It is especially gratifying to our depart-
ment of Economics that a former pupil
returns to-day with the august dignity of
a director of the Bank of England. We
are glad to know that Sir Charles Addis
long experience in the East and at home
has confirmed his faith in the principles
which he absorbed as a student. During
the first years of the Great War it was
only by British credit that the Allies were
able to obtain a sufficiency of food supplies
and munitions. During this anxious
period Sir Charles was one of the chief
financial advisers of the Government. He
has been called in a different time to
assist many countries from China to
Brazil in their economic difficulties, and
is still playing an important part in the
financial restoration of Europe. In these
efforts Sir Charles has not posed as a
financial alchemist, but has insisted on the
well-tried, if unpalatable, remedies of
hard work, good faith, and strict economy.
I present Sir Charles as a stout upholder
of sound money and sound credit, the sure
foundations of British commercial and
financial stability.Subsequently, at the luncheon, Mr.
Ramsay MacDonald referred to Sir
Charles Addis as "that wonderful re-
presentative of the secular genius of Scot-
land, the man of affairs, the man of the
sound gold standard."CANTON OFFICIALS DESIRE TO
RESIGN

DEATH OF CHAN CHAN LAM

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Chan Chan Lam, Editor of the *Min Kuo*
at Canton and formerly of the
Canton News of Hongkong, who was shot
at the same time as Liu Chung Hoi, died
on August 23rd at the Kung-yeh Hos-
pital. Mr. Chan was 32 years old and
was for a time publicity agent to General
Chan Kwing Ming before joining the
late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. His paper in
Hongkong, the *China News*, was closed
by the Hongkong Government at the com-
mencement of the present trouble.Since the assassination of Liu Chung
Hoi, several Canton officials have ex-
pressed a desire to resign. General Wu
Te Chen, commissary of police, has not
been permitted to resign but has been
given a short vacation. Dr. C. C. Wu,
head of the municipality, also, it is said,
wishes to leave the Kuomintang regime.Wong Ching Wei, a leading Chinese
Bolshevik, has been appointed acting
chief of the Labour and Farmers Divi-
sions of the Kuomintang to succeed Mr.
Liu, but Sun Fo, adopted son of the late
Dr. Sun Yat Sen, it mentioned for the
permanent post. It is stated, however, that
M. Borodin does not regard Mr. Sun as
"Red" enough for such an important
and responsible position.Canton merchants may be ordered
again to contribute another half month
rent for the support of the strikers. Of
the funds raised during the last few
weeks only about \$50,000 are left. The
daily expenses of the strike committee
in Canton amount to about \$5,000.

AFFAIRS IN MUKDEN.

AN INTERESTING RECONCILIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MUKDEN, August 12th.

Rumour had it this week that Marshal
Chang Tso Lin was a very sick man and
gloomy thoughts were given free play by
those of a lugubrious turn of mind. As
a matter of fact the Marshal was indis-
posed, and for this indisposition no less
than three explanations were available.
The first is that he was deeply wounded
over the failure to achieve certain plans
at the Tientsin Conference. The second
is that on visiting the tomb of his ances-
tors he was incensed to find that inscrip-
tions which he had given with respect to a
people had not been carried out. The
third is that he suffered from dysentery.
All three are perfectly good explanations,
and readers are welcome to their choice.
It should be added, however, that the
Marshal is now absolutely fit and well
and daily in his office.

NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

A number of business men from the
commercial centres of the North have
been visiting Mukden these last few days
in connection with the large new electric
light plant planned for this growing city.
The total cost of the works should be
in the neighbourhood of \$100,000.

A RECONCILIATION.

An interesting reconciliation has been
effected this week. General Wang Cheng
Ping, who was one of Wu Pei Fu's com-
manders, and who had been sheltering
in Japan and Dairen for some time, came
up to Mukden and was entertained by the
Governor of Kirin. Later he met the
Marshal and has now returned to Dairen,
having made his peace with Chang Tso
Lin. This reconciliation is not without
interest in view of events on the Yangtze.After being closed for about eight years
the French Consulate in Mukden will be
re-opened next month.Mr. W. A. Mitchell, who has been local
manager of Messrs Andersen, Meyer &
Co., was entertained by members of the
Mukden Club to a farewell dinner on
Tuesday night at the Langmuir Hotel.
Mr. Mitchell leaves for the United
States next week.TRADE CONDITIONS IN GREAT
BRITAIN.A feature of the Board of Trade re-
turns for May, comments *Barclay's Bank*
Monthly Review, is the appreciable con-
traction in the visible adverse balance.
The figure of \$25,575,000 is \$11.5 millions
less than in the preceding month and is
the lowest monthly adverse balance since
June, 1924, although for the first five
months of the current year, the sum of
\$186 millions, by which the imports ex-
ceeded the exports, was more than the
corresponding figure in 1924 by about
\$45.7 millions.Imports in May, at \$164.3 millions,
were \$6.1 millions less than in April and
\$17.8 millions less than in May, 1924,
while British exports, which amounted to
\$264.2 millions in May, although \$2.1
millions less than a year ago, were \$2.3
millions higher than in the preceding
month.Re-exports amounted to \$14.5 millions
and showed an expansion both in rela-
tion to May, 1924, and April, 1925. It
should be remembered, in making com-
parisons with May of last year, that the
trade figures for that month were ex-
ceptionally high, the total exports being
above those of any other month of 1924,
while imports were only exceeded in
December of that year.**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.****Best Portland Cement****SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

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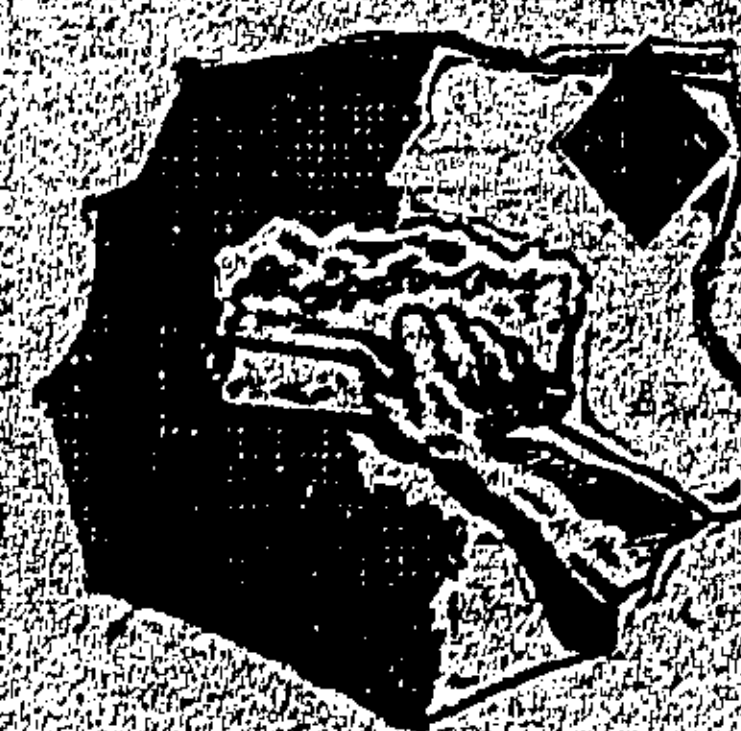
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PLUCK REWARDED. PRESENTATIONS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The plucky acts of two civilians in effecting the capture of two men who had attempted an armed robbery in Chatham Road, Kowloon, last April, received official recognition and reward at Police Headquarters yesterday, in the office of the Captain-Superintendent of Police, on the occasion of presentation made to Mr. F. T. Focken (of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.) and Mr. Li Chi Kong.

These present in addition to Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., (Captain-Superintendent of Police), who made the presentation, included Mr. T. H. King (Director of Criminal Intelligence), Mr. D. Burlingham (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Mr. L. H. Y. Booth (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence), Mr. W. R. Scott (Assistant Superintendent), Mr. J. Kerr (Assistant Superintendent), and Mr. W. Kent (Chief Inspector).

Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse said:—"Gentlemen, I have been instructed by His Excellency the Governor to make a small presentation to Mr. Focken and Mr. Li Chi Kong to show the appreciation of the Government of their services in arresting two armed robbers on the 21st April."

The C.S.P. then read the official account of the circumstances of this incident as follows:—"Mr. Frederick John William Focken, of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., with his assistant, Mr. Li Chi Kong, happened to be on the point of alighting from a motor bus outside the China Motor Bus Co.'s premises when they heard police whistles being blown some distance down the road, when Mr. Focken's attention was drawn by a passer-by to a man who was attempting to board a bus going in the direction of Hung Hom Railway Bridge. Mr. Focken seized this man, who attempted to escape, and handed him over to Mr. Li, who had at this time been joined by two other Chinese who helped to hold the prisoner."

Mr. Focken's attention was next drawn to a man who was riding in a ricksha going in the direction of the railway bridge some three hundred yards away. Mr. Focken boarded a passing bus, and, alighting when the bus was passing the ricksha, seized this man also, and with the help of a by-stander, handed him over to two Indian constables. The first man arrested was later found to be in possession of a revolver, while the second was in possession of some strings such as are used for binding victims. Later, on the information of the first and second defendants, the third defendant was arrested by police in a house at Stanley. The revolver used by him was subsequently recovered by the police in a side channel on the railway track about fifty yards from the railway sheds at Hung Hom where he had dropped it during his flight. At the May Criminal Sessions, the first and third defendants were each sentenced to five years' hard labour. The second defendant, who was too ill to appear, will take his trial at the coming Sessions. His Honour the Chief Justice paid a tribute to the services rendered to the public by Mr. Focken on this occasion, and expressed his keen appreciation of his fine act."

The C.S.P., continuing, said that Mr. Focken's name was now added to the long list of European civilians and Service men who had from time to time rendered valuable assistance to the police, who were never disappointed when the need for such assistance occurred. It was a great pleasure to see Mr. Li Chi Kong as one of the recipients of this commendation, as the fine part he had played in the affair stood out in strong contrast to the attitude which had been alleged as a national trait of the Chinese. They had been accused of possessing too much of that trait which was expressed in the phrase, "No belong my piggin"—in other words each man acting for himself. This had been experienced by the police here, as it no doubt had been experienced by other police forces in China. It was well known that in this Colony crimes of violence were often committed in crowded thoroughfares without anyone lifting a finger to prevent or help in the arrest of the culprits, whereas on the other hand, if they had occurred in the great cities of Europe and America a hue-and-cry would have been immediately raised. For these reasons Mr. Li had set a good example in the circumstances mentioned which he hoped would be followed by his countrymen in the future. He had great pleasure in presenting the tokens of appreciation of the Government of their good services.

The presentations were then made, Mr. Focken being presented with a silver cigarette case bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. F. W. Focken by the Hong Kong Government in appreciation of public services, April 21st, 1925."

Mr. Li was presented with a cheque. The recipients of the gifts expressed their thanks.

SUMMARY COURT. A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

The question of which of the two parties was trying falsely to claim a large consignment of bamboo poles, was at issue in a case which came before the Fuisue Judge (Mr. Justice Wood) in the Summary Court yesterday.

Before His Lordship, Lo On claimed possession of 1,271 bundles of bamboo stated to be wrongfully detained by Ho Chuen Kee. These bamboos were stored on a plot of land owned by the Taig Cheong coal firm at Yau-mat, and both parties claimed that they had bought the goods.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy was for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McCallum was for the defendant.

In the witness box Lo On said that he came to Hongkong on May 29th with a consignment of bamboo poles. He stored them through the defendant on the plot of land at Yau-mat. He denied that he was employed by defendant to purchase the bamboo at Heungshan.

Another witness, Li Fuk, stated that he met Lo On soon after his arrival. Lo On told him that the bamboos were his property and said that he had paid just over \$200 for them and still owed a little more than \$100. Witness informed the Court that he paid the rent of the plot of land for the first month.

Cross-examined: He went with defendant to pay the rent.

Mr. McCallum: Why is the receipt in the name of Ho Chuen Kee?—Ho Chuen Kee said that the rent receipt had been torn up by his little boy.

Who paid the rent for the second month?—I did not pay.

Another witness who was previously in defendant's employ denied that he had knowledge that the plaintiff was trying to swindle Ho Chuen Kee out of the bamboos. He said that the reason he left the defendant's employ was, because Ho Chuen cheated two men of a quantity of bamboos in one month.

Defendant, in the box, said he had spent forty years in Hongkong and for forty-one years he had been a dealer in bamboo and bamboo by-products. Plaintiff entered his employ towards the end of April and on May 2nd he gave him \$600 to go to Heungshan to buy bamboo on his behalf. Plaintiff returned some days later and said he had lost the accounts and receipts, but added that witness owed him \$70, which he spent in excess of the \$600. He said he had to pay \$30 to the Yip Yee Tong, a robber gang. Later plaintiff sent a man to take away some of the bamboo, but witness told him that not even the most influential man in the Colony could touch his bamboo. The matter was reported to the police and someone suggested that he give the plaintiff about a hundred bundles of bamboo in order to make up for the \$70 which Lo On had paid out of his own pocket.

Questioned by His Lordship as to the security he had in giving the plaintiff \$600 when he had known him only a few days, witness said that a man named Chan Tuk had recommended plaintiff and expressed his willingness to stand as surety. He instructed plaintiff not to pay more than 30 cents a bundle for the bamboo.

Mr. Justice Wood said that he was being asked to decide which of the parties was telling the truth. He felt satisfied that defendant did pay money to the plaintiff and was of opinion that a dispute arose owing to the fact that the plaintiff spent more than he was given. Judgment for defendant with costs would be given.

UKRAINIAN VINDICATED. CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

The Ukrainian, Joseph L. Tiplitchi, against whom an order for deportation was made at the Central Magistracy on Saturday, on the ground that he was an undesirable person, will now be released and the deportation order cancelled.

The authorities have made further enquiries and are satisfied that this was a case of mistaken identity.

PANCHO VILLA. DEAD BOXER'S BODY ARRIVES AT MANILA.

As the remains of the late Pancho Villa were lowered over the side of the *President Harrison* at Manila, on the morning of August 26th, not a sound was heard throughout Pier No. 7. All operations were suspended. Thousands of heads were bared. The low rumble of the derrick engines, as the body, in a coffin shrouded by the American flag, reached the dock, alone broke the silence.

Wreaths of flowers, given by the Filipino communities of Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong, were laid on the coffin.

A MONTH AGO. CHINA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

In the House of Commons on July 23rd, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to Mr. Day (Southwark Central, Lab.) said:—"My latest information shows the general situation in China to have become somewhat more satisfactory since I made my last statement upon it in this House, on June 18th."

Within the last week no further serious disturbances have been reported from any of the ports, while the strike movement at Shanghai, Nanking, and elsewhere shows signs of weakening. The boycott movement, on the other hand, is gradually spreading, with the aid of bands of students, who travel through the country on free railway passes—provided by the Chinese Ministry of Education. Peking itself is now perfectly quiet, and a monster student demonstration planned for July 18th was a failure. British women and children are, however, being gradually evacuated from the province of Szechuan, where the position of foreigners is made more dangerous by the clash between rival military factions.

At Canton the situation remains the same. His Majesty's Consul-General there does not apprehend a further attack on Shamen, the foreign concession, but the Canton authorities, who have refused the mediation of the Central Government, of which they have re-affirmed their complete independence, have renewed their previous demands for the retrocession of the concession, and the withdrawal of all the foreign warships.

In the north of China, Marshal Chang Tso Lin is still in Tientsin, but is expected to leave there shortly for Mukden. His rival, General Feng Yu Hsiang, who has adopted an anti-foreign and particularly anti-British attitude, has just given orders to prevent the transit of British goods from Mongolia through Pao-tow. His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires has entered a strong protest against this hostile act.

I may mention that the case of the Russian agitator Dosser as to which inquiries have been addressed to me by various members, has now ended in a judgment of the Mixed Court at Shanghai dismissing the actual charge against him for lack of evidence, but declaring his certificate from the Soviet authorities to be genuine, and ordering him to be expelled from the settlement as an undesirable. On July 13th, Dr. Eortunato, medical officer to the Soviet Consulate-General at Shanghai, was arrested in the act of tendering \$10,000 to a detective who had been asked to state that he had forged Dosser's certificate. He was brought before the Mixed Court and remanded on bail.

I am in communication with the other Governments concerned as to the settlement of the questions arising out of the collision of May 30th between Chinese rioters and the Shanghai municipal police. The one concern of His Majesty's Government in this matter is to see that justice is done to all parties.

THE KING AT GREENWICH. OBSERVATORY'S 25th BIRTHDAY.

South-East London turned out in thousands on July 23rd to greet the King and Queen, who motored to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, which was celebrating its 25th birthday.

The King and Queen were received by Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer-Royal, and Lady Dyson. Sir Frank Dyson disposed of a tradition that the observatory had not been visited by a monarch since 1676 (by Charles II.) by referring to a visit by George III.

In the small courtyard of the observatory were astronomers from all over the world—from Japan, France, Spain, Bolivia (South America), and the United States—visiting this country to attend a congress at Cambridge.

Guided by Sir Frank Dyson, the King and Queen toured the observatory buildings, which entailed climbing several hundred steps up and down winding staircases to the big domes in which the largest telescopes are housed.

THE IMAGINARY LINE.

In the transit circle room they saw an 11ft.-long telescope, by no means impressive in size, but through this telescope, from north to south, runs the imaginary line—the Greenwich meridian—from which the world's degrees of longitude are measured. By means of the transit circle the time of a star's passage over the Greenwich meridian is observed and "Greenwich time" is checked.

It was in the chronometer room that the King, as a sailor, found most to interest him. Quietly ticking on rows of shelves were nearly 1,000 clocks belonging to the Admiralty. When they are new, and every three years afterwards, ships of the Royal Navy send their chronometers to Greenwich.

Harrison's second timekeeper, recently renovated and set going after a silence of more than 250 years, was an interesting exhibit.

"THE SON OF HEAVEN."

A CHINESE CRITIC ON MR. LYTTON STRACHEY'S PLAY.

Mr. Lytton Strachey's melodrama of the Boxer Rebellion, "The Son of Heaven,"—produced at the Scala recently—has provoked "F. Tsung Hu" to some scathing comment in the *Observer*.

"Hu's" letter is as follows:—

Dear Sir,—Humbly I ask the shelter of columns of your flourishing newspaper in order to proclaim my unworthy criticisms of the performance at Scala last Monday of the "Son of Heaven," play by Mr. Lytton Strachey. I was very much interested spectator, but as Confucius said, "to not be willing to enquire is like painting elephant without trunk." It is great pity eminent writer as Mr. Strachey did not think fit to consider the rules of propriety and inquiry concerning historic persons being so recently known and dead. Western writers can write that kind of plays because merely for the sake of the worthy idea embodiment, but unfortunately I think with utmost difficulty it is possible in that case to find out how in the "Son of Heaven" there is a worthy idea sadly mixed up with inaccurate verisimilitude.

But it is sad thing to see authentic historic persons recently known not acting truly. Is it clever, I ask, to make concubine of Son of Heaven King general everybody knows died truly three years subsequently! Also reformer Kang did not behave like Lyceum melodrama villain. Scenery and dresses are very interesting from modern European art view-point, only appear absurd and misleading like musical comedy style. Now, suppose a contemporary Englishman witnessing play by eminent Chinese writer on English modern historic persons like Queen Victoria during Boer War time. What is his feeling if he sees Chinese writer has invented a story something like this kind: President Kruger is in love with English lady-in-waiting and makes to kill General Kitchener. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is melodrama villain and hides behind aspidochelone in Buckingham Palace conservatory? He will think unnatural to behold President Kruger and Lord Kitchener would be dressed like fancy dress of 17th or 18th century, soldiers and ministers with some costume of all periods hired at Mr. Clarkson and the ladies-in-waiting like early Britons. I think contemporary Englishman will laugh very much and could not believe there is uncontradicted beauty in the idea. If you will, please, as I crave, forgive unskillful pun: Mr. Strachey has stracheyed the point perhaps too much.

Humbly I communicate my accumulated feelings of respect and your virtue increases and is renewed daily.

RESULTS OF INTESTACY.
WHY YOU SHOULD MAKE YOUR WILL.

[BY A LAWYER.]

There are two reasons why anyone with anything to leave should make a will. Firstly, no one is immortal. Secondly, the results of intestacy (dying without leaving a will) are frequently quite different from those the dead person had expected or intended.

"Oh, there is only my sister," the writer used to hear an old bachelor friend say: "of course she will inherit everything. I have no need to make a will. She is my only relative."

He forgot the children of a brother who had settled and died in one of the Overseas Dominions many years earlier. By the laws of intestacy they took half of a not considerable whole.

Indeed, it is just the people with small sums to leave who rely with such touching faith on the power of intestacy to do exactly what they wish without their saying a word of direction. It is the man with only a few thousands and his furniture who is so ready to say: "Why bother about a will? There is only my wife."

Of course the brother who has made his own fortune, and the sister who has married a millionaire, and the nephews and nieces, children of a dead brother who left them comfortably off, do not count in his calculations.

But they do in the eyes of the law. And while the wife gets half of the residue (after the first \$500 which goes to her absolutely), the rich brother and sister each get one-third of the remaining half; and the nephews and nieces get a third to share among them as the legal representatives of the dead brother.

In the eyes of the law a man who has a father and brothers and sisters must not be aware that in the case of his intestacy the father will inherit to the exclusion of the brothers and sisters. Where there is no father living, but a mother and brothers and sisters, these share equally.

Again, the husband will get the whole of the intestate wife's personality; but she is far from being in the same favourable position.

The anomalies might be multiplied. They all, however, point the same way: make a will.

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As was expected, would be the case, the indignation meeting called last evening to voice Hongkong's protest against the inaction of the Home Government in the present crisis was, from every point of view, a record one in the history of the Colony. There was a crowded attendance, at the Theatre Royal a month ago when the first public gathering in connection with the Bolshevik menace was held. Yesterday every seat in the Theatre was filled some considerable time before the hour advertised for the meeting to commence. As many people as possible were accommodated on the platform. Numbers had to be content with standing room in the corridors and scores could not secure admission at all. Fans were not used because they would have made it impossible to hear the speeches. The meeting lasted for over two hours and the heat was intense but out of the 1,000 people present scarcely one moved before the proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthem. H.R.H. Prince George occupied an inconspicuous place in the Dress Circle.

The feeling in the Colony regarding the necessity of prompt action being taken to turn out the Bolsheviks who have assumed control of the cable it was proposed to send to the Premier would be passed with acclamation. On the suggestion of the Rev. Horace Johnstone a slight amendment was made to the wording of one paragraph. The original draft read "The residents of the Colony demand . . . that the British Government deliver an ultimatum at once to the Canton authorities . . . to do certain things under threat of a naval blockade. Mr. Johnstone thought it unwise to demand that the British Government should take a definite and specified line of action and yet he did not want to sacrifice the word "demand," nor would the temper of the meeting have allowed it to be sacrificed. He proposed, therefore, that the cable should read "The Colony demands that the Home Government immediately adopt some such drastic policy as we here venture to suggest, etc." This amendment was willingly accepted and the cable altered accordingly. When put to the meeting it was passed with four dissentients. Two of these dissentients, it is believed, are not residents of the Colony and therefore were not entitled to vote. Mr. Fitzroy another dissentient agreed to the first part of the cable but objected to the latter part. It may be said, therefore, that the cable has been sent with the heartiest approval of the whole of the Colony.

During the early part of the meeting attention was directed by the Chairman to a leading article entitled "Sir James Jamieson" that appeared in the *Daily Press* of August 14th, and later, Mr. G. D. M. Wolf endorsed the Chairman's remarks and added to them. It is possible that we may return to this subject later. We have not the space nor the time to deal with it now. We must, however, immediately correct the impression that the remarks of the speakers may have created that the *Daily Press* initiated anything in the shape of an attack upon the Consul-General at Canton. On August 14th we asked for information regarding what was being done in Canton to put an end to the present deadlock. Many hundreds of people in the Colony were asking the same question, and we suggested that Sir James Jamieson should take Hongkong into his confidence as he was presumably taking Shanghai residents into his confidence during the daily informal "talks" he had with them at the Club. It was not known at that time that Sir James Jamieson was in the habit of sending copies of his communications with the Canton authorities to the Hongkong Government. On the contrary it was very generally believed that Hongkong was being kept "in the dark" regarding any negotiations that there might be on account of the fact that the Consul-General would naturally report direct to Peking. Three days later we received a visit from a Canton merchant who had the Consul-General's authority to give us the facts of the situation and we gave them clearly and fully in a leading article in the *Daily Press* on August 18th. We had no apology to make and we made none. As a matter of fact we deserve thanks for clearing up an impression, which, owing to the policy of silence, was rapidly gaining ground, that Canton and Hongkong were not in constant official communication. Such an impression if allowed to persist would have created a feeling of distrust. A newspaper, however, does not expect thanks and rarely receives them for doing a public duty. The suggestion, made last evening, that the *Daily Press* had refused to publish a letter from Canton because presumably it did not wish to give all sides of the case equal publicity was made without full knowledge. The letter was not published because it was written before our article of August 18th appeared and did not reach us until after that date. All the details had been sufficiently stated and there was no need to re-open the subject.

[According to a Reuters cable received last evening, dated London August 24th, the British Government has accepted the Peking Government's invitation to attend a Tariff Conference in Peking on October 23rd.]

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who presided at last evening's meeting, was supported on the platform, among others by Sir Henry Pollock, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. Owen Hughes, Mr. W. A. Dowley, and Mr. A. Macgowan.

The Chairman, who, on rising to speak, was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said that before proceeding with the business of the meeting he desired to straighten out an incident which occurred at the last meeting. At the original public meeting they passed not only a resolution endorsing the policy of Sir James Jamieson, the Consul-General in Canton, but paid him a high tribute. Since then Sir James Jamieson had been criticized in the public press. This criticism was partly due to, if not entirely due to, a mistaken appreciation of the situation and he thought that it was due to His Majesty's Consul-General in Canton that that situation should be definitely cleared up.

Continuing, the Chairman said that he had shown the statement he intended making to H.E. the Governor and he had agreed that it should be made. The Consul-General in a recent address at the Club House on Shanghai referred to a leading article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 14th August, under the heading of "Sir James Jamieson." That article

was based on an incorrect appreciation of the situation. The Canton Government had forwarded certain demands to London and Paris concerning the shooting affray of June 22nd. They were as follows:—

- (1) The High Commissioners of the Nations involved to apologise.
 - (2) Adequate punishment of the Consul-General and the Senior Naval Officer.
 - (3) No further troops or men of war to go to Canton.
 - (4) Withdrawal of warships from Canton Delta except for dispatch boats for the use of the Consulate.
 - (5) Compensation for the killed and wounded.
 - (6) Rendition of both concessions to the Kwong Tung Government.
- London and Paris replied to the effect that the demands could not be considered. The new Canton Government, which assumed office on July 1st, repeated these demands and stated that no restoration of normal conditions could be accepted of Sir James Jamieson. That article

then was the Consul-General to discuss with the Canton Government concerning the present situation? Was he to discuss his own punishment or the rendition of the British concessions? On what basis could the Home Government discuss these demands when the mere fact of discussing them would be an admission that the incident of June 22nd was created by Shanghai, which they knew definitely to be untrue?

Continuing, the Chairman said that the *Daily Press* had remarked that they knew nothing about the measures which were being taken to bring the present deadlock to an end, and as far as they were aware the Hongkong Government were also entirely in the dark. The Consul-General had informed them that all his despatches to Peking had been forwarded to Hongkong, and that the Hongkong Government knew all that the Consul-General was doing. As the Consul-General pointed out there was no possible basis for discussion here and the next move rested with the Government at Home.

Concluding, the Chairman said that H.E. the Governor had authorized him to quote the following: "I agree with Sir James Jamieson's objection to the *Daily Press* article, and I desire it to be understood that I consider in the present juncture that Sir James Jamieson has done everything he could do in his position, and I regret that there has been any idea that there has been any lack of co-operation between us. In the present trouble neither of us can do anything, because there is nothing which either of us can do. The only people who can act are His Majesty's Government at Home." (Cheers.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman then turned his attention to the cable which he proposed should be forwarded by the meeting to the Premier.

On the 27th July last, he said, at a meeting held in this Theatre, so crowded that very many could not get in, amongst other things, His Majesty's Government was urged in a strongly worded and gravely considered resolution that "it should immediately inform the *de facto* Government in Canton that unless it withdraws its support of the attack upon British interests, it will be regarded as having entered into a state of hostility with the British Government."

PREVIOUS CABLE IGNORED.

Almost a month has passed, and for reasons which it is impossible to understand, that vitally important telegram which solemnly recited existing conditions here and throughout South China, without one word or exaggeration, has apparently been completely ignored by His Majesty's Government. There has been a little confusion about these telegrams. The "confidential reply" referred to in my letter to the Press, I should here explain, was a confidential answer to one of the many telegrams sent Home by the Chamber of Commerce. There has been no answer, whatever, to the telegram from the public meeting held on the 27th July.

To-night, with conditions infinitely worse than they were then, and with further declarations of open hostility against Great Britain by the Canton Authorities, we are met in even greater numbers, to endorse the opinions which have poured Home from every responsible body—Government, Unofficial Members of both Councils, Chamber of Commerce, backed by every large interest here, China Association and private telegrams—so that His Majesty's Government cannot plead ignorance upon the situation.

THE MEN ON THE SPOT.

"I confess I find it difficult to speak without voicing the indignation we all feel at the procrastination, but I recognize that the situation is so grave that I desire to avoid saying one word which may be regarded, at Home, as hysterical or which may give opponents to prompt and direct action, in Canton, occasion to discount our advice or undervalue this meeting. No one who has been away from Hongkong and South China even for the last six months could possibly conceive how dangerous the Bolshevik threat is, with its special attack on British interests, and I wish that a few of my own personal friends, who, until a very few years ago, held the same responsible positions out here as those who

to-day have drafted many of the important telegrams to which I have already referred, were here now to study the situation for themselves. They would quickly realize how woefully and disastrously the Canton situation and the peril of Hongkong and South China are being misunderstood in London to-day and give credence and ear to those, upon the spot, who know and realize the extreme gravity of the situation.

GOVERNMENT WAKING UP.

The telegram we send to-night, therefore, whatever may be said in speeches, should avoid anything like violent language in the text and confine itself to impressive statements of facts and such demands as are reasonably set forth, and possible of fulfilment. It is with this object in view that the suggested telegram, which has for some time appeared in the Press, that it might receive mature consideration by you all, has been most carefully drafted and I trust that no material alteration to it will be called for.

In spite of all that has been telegraphed, until a few days ago I felt compelled to believe that the Government at Home still consider that the Hongkong and South China troubles are all part of the "China Question," which arose after the "Shanghai Incident," or are bound up with that incident and the "Young China Nationalist Movement," and can be settled by representations in Peking, by conferences, or some special envoy. But the recent shipping proclamation of the Canton Authorities seems at last to be waking it up.

LATEST INSOLENT CHALLENGE.

Does His Majesty's Government still utterly disbelieve the responsible statements made in the stream of cables of the gravest nature by the Governor of this Colony, and all the responsible bodies already on the spot referred to, or do they seriously profess that they are unable any longer to protect, or at any rate are prepared to abandon, the rights of British subjects secured to them by solemn Treaties and will they submit to the latest insolent challenge to Great Britain of the present Canton Bolshevik authorities? (Cheers.)

GROWING BOLSHEVIST DANGER.

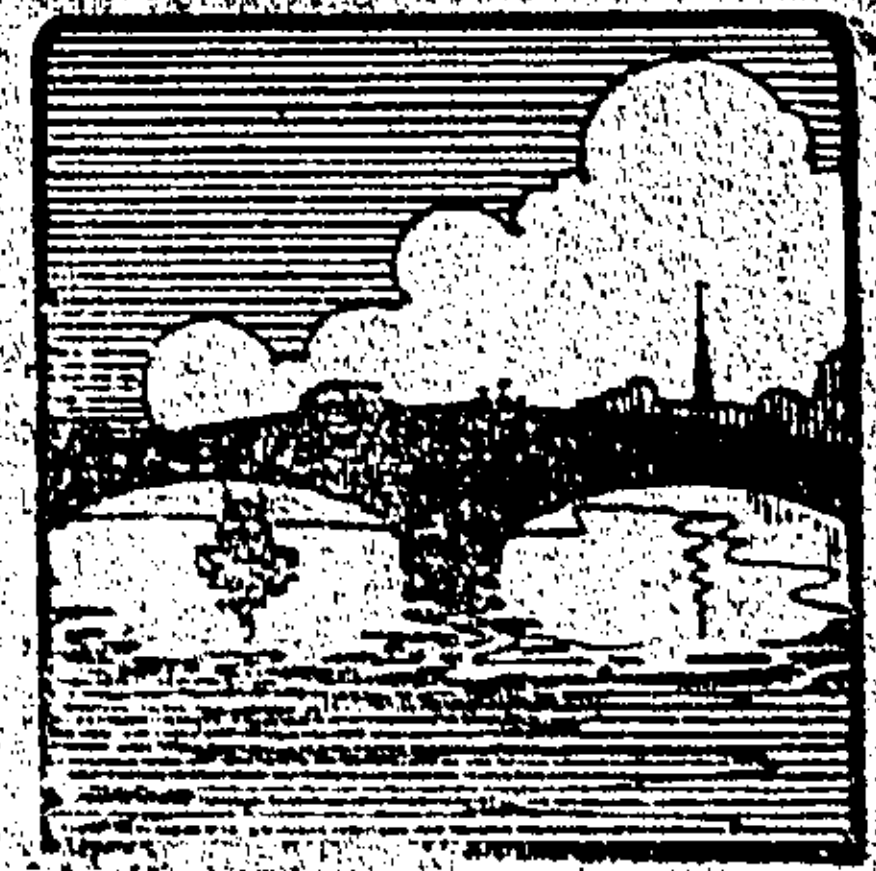
I know well the difficulties they have to face in want of unanimity and help from other Powers, as well as the great industrial problems they have to deal with at Home. But unless this Canton situation is tackled seriously and at once, not only will British interests here and in South China be crippled for years to come, but the Bolshevik poisonous propaganda will spread like fire—South through the Straits Settlements, on through Burma and into India with the result that not only will it be a tremendous conflagration for the nation to fight, but the industrial problems at Home and unemployment through lack of export trade will be increased disastrously. Strong words, but cold facts that must be faced nevertheless, and I wish we could rouse the people of England to understand and realise them. (Cheers.)

THE CANCER IN OUR MIDST.

Once and for all let it again be clearly stated that no conference in Peking, nor any number of them, no special commissioner nor envoy, however distinguished and however much he may help the Northern problem, can possibly settle the present situation in Canton which is not a Chinese problem at all, but a Bolshevik one and that the attack upon Hongkong and British interests in South China is Russian in its origin, and that the Bolsheviks are using their Chinese dupes to further their conspiracy against Great Britain. There is a cancer in our midst which threatens the Chinese as much as ourselves. It must be ruthlessly cut out and the sooner the better. (Cheers.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, with the hope that our telegram to the Prime Minister may assist him to realize the true position in Hongkong and South China and so lead to prompt and decisive action, either in concert with other Powers or if needs be, by Great Britain alone, I beg formally to move that the following telegram be sent from this meeting to His Majesty's Prime Minister in London. (Cheers.)

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THE TELEGRAM.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak then read the telegram as follows:—

This Colony, as a vital part of the British Empire, having already vainly appealed through a telegram unanimously passed at a great mass meeting held on July 27th and passed on by the Governor at its request, to His Majesty's Government, now appeals to His Majesty's Prime Minister to take steps to have the following provisions of the Treaty of Nanking 1842 and Tientsin 1858 between Great Britain and China carried out, namely:—

- (i.) Article II. of the Treaty of Nanking which provides that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai.
- (ii.) Article 3 of the Treaty of Nanking by which British Merchants are permitted, at all ports where they may reside "to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please."
- (iii.) Article X of the Treaty of Nanking authorising goods belonging to British Merchants to be conveyed by Chinese Merchants to any province or City in the interior of China.
- (iv.) Article XI of the Treaty of Tientsin which also opened Swatow and other Southern Ports for foreign trade and stated that "it is agreed that British subjects are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels, and merchandise."

The observance of these provisions of the Treaty is imperative for the commercial prosperity of this Colony, seeing that Canton is the principal gateway for British trade into South China.

The present Canton Authorities who are independent of the Central Government at Peking and have been in office for less than 3 months are directly and solely responsible for the cutting off of all steamship communication between Canton and Hongkong, both direct and via Macao, and also for the boycott in Canton and other ports in South China of British subjects, ships and goods. They have also openly declared their intention of destroying by every means in their power, Hongkong, its trade and prosperity.

In 1924 the total shipping of all classes entered and cleared to and from Hongkong was 70,550 vessels, totalling 87 million tons. From January 1st to June 30th last the average daily number of vessels entering and clearing Hongkong was 90 vessels, totalling 99,000 tons. Since the crisis started, the average daily number entering and clearing Hongkong has been 94 vessels, totalling 55,819 tons, but these figures include P. & O., Blue Funnel, President and Empress vessels not affected by the strike. Our Canton trade, comprising 12 fast passenger boats has been entirely stopped since July 1st. The average daily number of vessels (including river steamers) held up by the boycott has been 73, of which 45 are British. To-day the number is 79 of which 32 are British.

The recent proclamation by the Canton Authorities with regard to coastal navigation states that vessels of any nationality, except British and Japanese, may enter and leave the port of Canton provided they omit Hongkong, which still further destroys British shipping interests. The proclamation is an act of open hostility to Great Britain, and flagrantly and deliberately violates her Treaties with China.

The effect of this action of the Canton Authorities has been to cause a complete stoppage of the export of silk from the Canton Delta through Hongkong and of the import of British piece goods into Canton and the interior; thereby causing disastrous losses both to British and Chinese merchants in this Colony and to the export trade of Lancashire and Yorkshire, which must result in further very considerable and increasing permanent unemployment in Great Britain, and the closing of many of their mills.

The Canton-Hongkong problem is entirely separate and distinct from that in any other part of China, owing to the fact that Canton does not recognise, and is in rebellion against, the Central Government at Peking, and that no Conference held at Peking on tariff or extrajurisdictional or any other questions can possibly assist this Colony in the remotest degree, in its present most serious and urgent need; and any delay in dealing direct with Canton on the South China situation can only result in daily losses to this Colony, of increasing and ruinous magnitude; moreover the British Government, if it delays decisive action now will most certainly have a far larger problem to face at Canton in the future than that confronting it at present.

There is no question whatever of making war on China but simply of ousting the present violently anti-British Bolshevik faction which has recently succeeded in seizing the reins of power at Canton.

It may be added that such intervention will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the oppressed and terrorized people of Canton.

Apart from the incontestable right of British subjects in this Colony of every race to the protection of the British Flag in defence of the provisions of the Treaty between Great Britain and China, this Colony has by its repeated considerable defence contribution, for the past 25 years acquired a right to the active support of the British Government. Such defence contributions amount altogether during that period to the sum of 40 million dollars, the 1924 contribution being the record amount of 4½ million dollars, and have naturally been considered by this Colony as an Insurance Fund for the protection of the rights secured to British subjects by Treaties with China.

Accordingly the residents of this Colony at a great mass indignation meeting demand that the British Government deliver an ultimatum at once to the Canton Authorities.

- (a) To restore Canton as an open Treaty Port for trade between Chinese and the foreign treaty Powers in full accordance with the provisions of the Treaty between China and those Powers.
- (b) To expel all Bolsheviks from Canton and the Kwangtung Province.
- (c) To disarm and disband the so called Whampoa College Cadets, who are in reality Bolshevik trained troops, and send back to their native places those who are not Cantonese.
- (d) To cease boycott of British goods.
- (e) To cease anti-British propaganda.

The ultimatum should also state that a Chinese Administration must be established at Canton which will observe to the full all existing Treaties between China and the foreign Powers.

It is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that British intervention is the only effective method of restoring communications and trade between Hongkong, Canton and South China and of preventing the economic destruction of Hongkong and of British interests in the Treaty Ports of South China.

MR. W. S. BAILEY.

In seconding the resolution Mr. W. S. Bailey said: For over two months we have patiently endured our present situation, with confidence that, long ere this, the strong representations which we understood were from time to time cabled Home by our Governor and by our Chamber of Commerce would ensure speedy and efficient action by the Home Government.

When, in consequence of our mass public meeting of the 27th July, our telegram was sent to the Foreign Office by H.E. The Governor, we had every reason to expect that at last our Home Government would stop this boycott by Canton and so save this Colony from possible ruin.

INTOLERABLE TREATMENT.

After our long waiting we are told that no reply, and not even an acknowledgment of our telegram of nearly a month ago, has been received here. Even up to the present, nothing appears to have been done by the Home Government for our relief, and we are here now to express our strongest indignation at such treatment from our Home Government. It is most outrageous and intolerable treatment, and, failing relief shortly from the Home Government we must ourselves do what we can in our own interests and in the interests of those dependent upon us. (Loud applause.)

I need not dilate upon what is common knowledge, the deliberate and heartless attempt to starve out Shamen, the ruin of our trade there and the unprovoked, organized and murderous attack upon Shamen with its women and children by the Whampoa Cadets, led by Russian Officers. All this and much more was told us by an eyewitness, Mr. Hellstrom, the Swedish Consul in Canton, at his recent lecture. At the same lecture Mr. Macgowan, an old and respected resident of Swatow, told us of the conditions in that Port. Swatow took all instructions from Canton; the root of the trouble was in Canton, and unless conditions changed in Canton there could be no improvement in Swatow.

THE POLICY OF CANTON.

The policy of Canton is frightfulness, terrorism. The Authorities there have applied these methods to ruin Hongkong but have so far failed, for Hongkong is not Russia nor China, and we are not Russians. We depend for success upon industry and absolute fairness, justice, and generosity in all our dealings, and we have here a Government not excelled in these respects by any other Government in the world, and which has the confidence of all under our flag, rich and poor alike. We shall therefore defeat this Canton attack upon our trade and liberties and shall emerge stronger and brighter than ever. But at what cost to us all! With the thousands of able and intelligent workers and merchants of all races who stand by us here, we cannot continue passively to endure this boycott with its murders, robberies, and gross violation of Treaty rights. (Applause.)

DIRECT TO THE PREMIER.

We understand that many former telegrams have been sent, either by our Governor to the Colonial Office or by our Chamber of Commerce to the Foreign Office. We are also assured, and can quite believe, that our local Chamber of Commerce, especially our Governor and our Chamber of Commerce have done all that possibly could be done. Indeed, I believe that the labours of both have been unremitting in

our behalf. (Cheers.) But they have apparently failed and we, the public of Hongkong, are now asked to cable our case direct to the Prime Minister who himself, a business man, and with a strong majority Government, may be expected to take prompt and strong action in this matter. (Cheers.)

A PLAIN CHALLENGE.

The telegram we are asked to send is plain. It appeals to the Prime Minister to have Treaties carried out which are imperative for our commercial prosperity. It stresses the fact that the present Canton Government, in office less than three months, and independent of Peking, are solely responsible for this boycott of British subjects, ships, and goods, and that the Canton Government have openly declared their intention of destroying, by every means in their power, Hongkong, its trade and prosperity. Their challenge to us is quite plain and grows daily more definite.

We tell the Prime Minister of the disastrous losses to British and Chinese merchants by this action of the Canton authorities, and that prompt action now by our Naval and Military Forces would speedily relieve the situation.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES.

"We have 'carried on' here, all praise to our own men and women, and to those of other races who have so unselfishly and cheerfully filled our essential services including police, volunteers and other duties. We feel we cannot sufficiently thank every one of these men and women. (Cheers.) But such services are the duty of the Government, and the Government is paid by the taxpayers of Hongkong to perform these duties. In return for our payment to Government of 4½ millions yearly we require full protection of our lives and property, and full protection to trade with China in accordance with her treaties. Obviously, unless we obtain adequate help now from the Naval and Military forces—help for which we have paid from the taxes of the people, we can pay no 4½ millions nor any other sum to the Government in taxation. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT'S OBLIGATION.

Has the British Government no obligation towards these work people left destitute, and towards those who will be so left? Shall we remain inactive while the Canton challenge succeeds and our workers perish? Certainly not! We cannot and shall not do so. (Cheers.) These people, and all non-British in the Colony, look to us and to our Government for strength and help in this crisis and we must not fail them. Our Government must be urged to prompt and vigorous action. Such action would, I think, be supported by all Chinese and other non-British here of both the working and merchant classes and, as stated in our proposed telegram, "such intervention by us will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the oppressed and terrorized people of Canton."

"DEMAND."

We tell the Prime Minister that at this great mass indignation meeting we demand immediate and decisive action by the British Government. "Demand," is a strong word, but, in our circumstances, I am entirely in accord with it. I am in accord with the whole of the telegram which I understand has been most carefully drafted and I am glad now to second the proposal that it shall be dispatched. (Cheers.)

SWATOW SUPPORTS HONGKONG.

Mr. A. MacGowan, of Swatow, then addressed the meeting: I have been specially requested by the members of the British Chamber of Commerce, in Swatow, he said, to represent them to associate the British community in Swatow with any resolutions sent to the Home Government by Hongkong. Article XI of the Treaty of Tientsin which opened Swatow and other Southern ports for foreign trade stated that:

"It is agreed that British subjects are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise."

This treaty is inseparably bound up with all the other Treaties between Great Britain and China, and, therefore, embarks the Treaty of Nanking, which provides:

"That British subjects with their families, and establishments shall be allowed to reside for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits 'without molestation or restraint'."

Both these Treaties have been completely and absolutely violated, not only in the spirit and letter, but, in the practice of them, and my personal experience has been that with the present Bolshevik authorities in power they may be considered but as scraps of paper, which have been torn up and do not function.

THE EMBARGO ON TRADE.

The illegal and Bolshevik Government of Canton has put into force, a very effective embargo on all trade to and from Hongkong and in Swatow all British and Japanese interests are boycotted.

What about it? Are we to accept these conditions without a protest? These troubles started in Canton and must be settled with Canton. Canton is quite separate from and independent of the Central Government at Peking. (Cheers.) Swatow has been badly treated and unless the "Beds" are driven out, there is no possible chance of the resumption of trade as before. The loss of this trade

will hit the Colony of Hongkong very hard—harder than many realize. British shipping interests are very large in Swatow while large quantities of British goods are imported yearly. All trade has now stopped. I have much pleasure in supporting this telegram to the Prime Minister and I hope prompt action will be taken by the Home Authorities to stop this reign of terror in South China. (Cheers.) I may say that if an attack is made on Canton an attack must be made on Swatow, because Swatow is in Kwangtung Province, and is entirely under the "Reds." (Cheers.)

A CANTON VIEW.

Mr. G. D. M. Wolf, of Canton, said that as far as the situation on Shamen was concerned they were still cooking their own food, cleaning their houses and doing no business. He wanted to amplify the Chairman's remarks in regard to the article in the Daily Press under the heading "Sir James Jamieson." A second article appeared shortly after the first, making a grudging retraction on some points, and an attempt to justify others, but the paper did not publish a letter from a Shamen merchant pointing out Shamen's point of view. The first article in the Daily Press was referred to by Dr. C. C. Wu, one of the ablest men in the Canton Administration, in a speech at Canton. In a situation such as this he thought the greatest care should be exercised by Hongkong newspapers in regard to what they published. Suggestions of disunion, encouraged the other side, and made the battle harder for us.

FOOCHOW'S SUPPORT.

The Chairman then read a telegram from the Chairman of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce, in which it was stated that the residents of Foochow desired to be associated with the telegram to be sent Home. The telegram also stated the Foochow residents were prepared to share expenses.

THE LION'S PAW.

Mr. J. R. Grigg said that he had just returned from Swatow, and he could say it was with difficulty that provisions were obtained. They all knew the British Lion was slow to act, but they could not understand why it did not put out its paw to protect Hongkong. Britain was always too lenient.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Mr. Laurence said that on behalf of the mercantile marine of the China Coast, masters and officers, on Thursday afternoon last, a telegram was sent to Secretaries at Home, urging them to make every effort with the Imperial Merchant Service, the Marine Engineers Association, the Mercantile Marine Service Association, and the Navigators and General Insurance Company to persuade the Imperial Government to take immediate action with regard to Canton and China generally. Further delay, it was pointed out, might be ruinous, and have disastrous effect on the mercantile marine. That telegram was sent by the mercantile marine, who would venture to say were never behind, and were the first line of defence, after the Royal Navy. (Loud cheers.)

A QUESTION FOR PEKING.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy said he was not in agreement with the latter part of the telegram to be sent. The telegram demanded that the Home Government deliver an ultimatum at once to the Canton authorities. Had they stopped for a moment to think what this meant?

A voice: There is no time to stop. They were recognising a belligerent. Could they point out any time in the history of the British nation when it had recognised a belligerent. In the American Civil War, was the South recognised by Britain? Here in Canton they had a small community who they said were acting contrary to Peking. They had their treaties with China, and the matter in question should go to the proper diplomatic channel at Peking.

Voices: No, No. You ought to be in the West River ports, and then see what Peking would do for you.

Mr. Fitzroy: Let me go a little further.

Members of the audience again interrupted, and the Chairman requested that they should give the speaker a hearing.

Mr. Fitzroy, continuing, said they asked the Home Government to turn out the Bolsheviks. He thought he saw in this something like the ultimatum delivered to Serbia by Austria in 1914.

A voice: Nonsense. Mr. Fitzroy: You propose to establish a blockade by the Naval forces at Canton. Once before we did a similar thing at Venezuela in 1902, when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States.

A voice: It is not true! It is false. Mr. Fitzroy: It is true, because, Gentlemen, I was there with the British fleet. (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said he was opposed to the latter part of the telegram but entirely agreed with the early part of it. His suggestion was that we should not demand naval action but should leave the matter in the hands of the Home Government.

(Continued on page 7.)

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VITTEL MINERAL WATER

GRANDE SOURCE

Uræmia and arthritism
Gout
Gravel and nephritic Colic
Glycosuria
Psychic and Chronic
Cholesteria
Arterio-Sclerosis in the first stage

SOURCE HEPAR

Biliary Lithiasis
Biliary Infection
Hepatic Colic
Insufficient Biliary Secretion
Constipation due to lack of Bile
Chronic congestion of the
liver, Abdominal plethora

THE FRENCH STORE,
SOLE AGENTS.

Phone 794, 2, Beaulieu Arcade.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

"INDIAN LOVE LYRICS."

1664 THE TEMPLE BELLS
LESS THAN THE DUST
1665 THE KASHMIRI SONG
TILL I AWAKE

AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.
TELEPHONE 3146.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
"GLYN'S" SOFT FELT HATS.
JUST UNPACKED.

LATEST STYLES NOW SHOWING
IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAIS.
GREY SOFT FELTS WITH SELF
RIBBON OR BLACK.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—

GLYN & Co., 44, Old Bond Street,
POWELL'S of Pedder Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

FIVE-ROOM HOUSE in "GRANVILLE VILLAS," Kowloon.
Apply to—
SPATSER DOMINICAN
FRODOBATION
Hongkong, August 26th, 1925. [2556]

HOLIDAYS IN VANCOUVER.

FORMER China Residents are prepared to take paying guests on their Steamship RANCH on GULF ISLAND, situated midway between VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B.C. MODERN HOUSE with all conveniences. Private Swimming Beach, Bathing, Fishing, Boating, etc. Unsurpassed View. Dairy Produce, Eggs, Fruits and Vegetables produced on the Premises. Dry and Healthy Climate. Ideal for Children or anyone desiring the Simple Life. O.E.R. Steamship connection Three Times A Week. Three Hours from VANCOUVER or VICTORIA.
For Terms and Further Information, Address—
W. M. GRAY,
GALIANO ISLAND, B.C. [2556]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

THE Undernamed have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
MONDAY, the 31st AUGUST, 1925,
at 11 A.M.

At Their Sales Room, DUNDRELL STREET.

The Business and Goodwill of the KWONG LEE Firm of No. 165, RECLAMATION STREET, YAUWAT, in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong.

(IN ONE LOT).

Terms—As Contained in
LAURENT BEOS,
Auctioneer. [2554]

BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD., have received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
FRIDAY, the 4th SEPTEMBER, 1925,
At their Auction Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central, at 3.00 P.M.

The Steamship "COCHINCHINE"

As She Now Lies at BRUNSWICK in the Harbour of Hongkong

Tonnage Gross.....1,849
Net.....1,086

Length.....268.1
Beam.....36.3

The Steamship is built of Steel, fitted with Wireless Installation, has a Speed of 24 knots, and is in Good Condition.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to—

HUGHES & HOUGH, LTD.,
Auctioneers,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
or to
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors,
9, Queen's Road Central. [2557]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

M. A. G. DA BOCHA has received Instructions to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON
MONDAY,
the 7th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 3.00 O'CLOCK in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Room, D'ARCY STREET, VICTORIA, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Wyndham Street, Victoria, aforesaid, and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTIONS 1 and 2 of SECTION H. of INLAND LOT 817.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property comprises Two Messuages known as Nos. 18 and 20, Wyndham Street, and a Piece of Ground which is used as a Lane and Right of Way. The Messuages are well built and are comparatively new and are let as Shops and Dwelling-houses.

The Area of the Property including the Right of Way is 3,133 square feet but the actual Area covered by the Messuages is only about 1,200 square feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply—

Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
M. A. G. DA BOCHA,
The Auctioneer. [2547]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

FOR SALE BAKER ROAD, PEARL FIVE-ROOM HOUSE. Also For Sale near Broadwood Road, PRIVATE HOTEL and Goodwill as a Going Concern. SMALL INVESTORS' Telephone 4630. [2554]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been Declared and will be Payable On and After WEDNESDAY, the 31st AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Office of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2549]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES, 1925.

OWING to the Commission ruling in the Colony at present, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Orders for Subscriptions for 1925 may be CANCELLED at the Request of the Probationer but any such Cancellation must be made in Writing to the SECRETARY before Noon on the 30th day of AUGUST, 1925.

By Order of the Stewards,
H. GREENWOOD,
Acting Secretary. [2542]

TO LET.

GOOD DOWN at Rear of STRATHMORE BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central. Floor Space: 21 ft. x 13 ft. And ONE OFFICE on Portion of Third Floor of STRATHMORE BUILDING aforesaid. Opening onto Des Voeux Road Central and FORMOSA STREET. Large, Airy and Well Lighted.

Apply—
DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Road Central. [2539]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on GROUND FLOOR, 16A, Des Voeux Road Central. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GOOD DOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDING (Basement).
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2552]

TO LET.

2 NEWLY-CONSTRUCTED 3-Storeyed Semi-detached HOUSES with Garages attached situated on Island Lot 2365 STRATHMORE ROAD, marked by Sign-board of SEUNG SHING Contractor just a little above MONGKOW GAP ROAD. Occupation about June 1st.

Apply—
SANG KEE,
New Bank Building. [2231]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 10th July, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$30 per share was to be paid on or before the 15th July, 1925, and the sum of \$30 per share on or before the 15th October, 1925, the Directors have decided that as regards those Shareholders (having a registered Address in the Far East) who do not feel themselves (owing to present circumstances) in a position to accept the Company's Offer on or before the 15th July, 1925, a further opportunity shall be given to them to take up the New Shares.

Such Shareholders may accordingly take up the New Shares on or before the 15th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, and may pay the First Instalment of \$30 per New Share on or before that Date. They will, however, be required to pay Interest at 6% per annum on the amount of such First Instalment from the 15th day of JULY, 1925, until the Date of Payment.

The Second Instalment of \$30 per share will be Payable Not Later Than the 15th DECEMBER, 1925, and Interest upon it will be Payable from the 15th OCTOBER, 1925, at the Rate of 6% per annum until the Date of Payment.

This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who accept or have accepted the Original Offer and who make payment on the Dates originally fixed, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on or before the 15th JULY, 1925, and as regards the Second Instalment on or before the 15th OCTOBER, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager. [2598]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 15th May, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June, 1925, and the sum of \$5 on the 30th September, 1925, the Directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend These Dates.

The Date for Payment of the First Instalment of \$7.50 per share is accordingly extended until the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, and the Date for Payment of the Second Instalment until the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage for these extended times the New Shares allotted to them will rank for Dividend as from the 1st October, 1925, in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st January, 1926, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any shareholder who makes payment prior to the date will be allowed interest at 2% per annum on the amount paid by him on the date of payment until the due date.

This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who make payment on the original dates, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on the 30th June and as regards the Second Instalment on the 30th September. The Shares to be allotted to them will be in accordance with the original terms of the offer for Rank for Dividend on One-half the nominal value as from the 1st July, 1925, and on the Full nominal value as from the 1st October, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. AGGART,
Managing Director. [2561]

OSTEOPATHIC MASSAGE.

T. NAKAHARA,
CHIROCASTER HOTEL,
6, HAN-FU-LOO ST., WANCHAI.
Tel. 4105. [2522]

INTIMATION

THE BODY/SOUL

AND SPIRIT

OF A

PERFECT

COCKTAIL

BURNETT'S

CELEBRATED LONDON

DRY GIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Phone 616.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 26th, 1925.

A LABOUR ALLIANCE.

ONE of the more important and far-reaching results of the coal mining dispute in Great Britain is apt to become obscured by the clouds of argument and disputation which have naturally been raised by the immediate issue between the colliery owners and the workers.

This is the threatened alliance of more than fifty trade unions—generally classified as mining, transport, railways and engineering. Under the heading of engineering we must place shipbuilding and the electrical power industries. The scheme, which has been formally put forward, is grandiose in its conception.

Its aim is purely strategic. In the coming weeks and months it will be seriously discussed by the members of all the unions concerned and it requires no great knowledge of the present conditions of the British Labour movement to perceive what the object is behind this proposal.

Those responsible for the Napoleonic idea imagine that they are in the position of a commander of an army who strikes with all his forces at once so as to avoid having them taken in detail. We believe that we are right in saying the reason why the alliance is being formed at the present juncture is simply that many of the trade union leaders are persuaded in their minds that the attack on the wages of the miners is only the preliminary step to attempted wage reductions in other great industries of the country. There is certainly some ground

for the suspicion that this is the ultimate aim because for months the high level of wages has been constantly referred to at company meetings as the chief reason for the trade slump. The cost of production is too high because wages are above an economic level. That is the argument, and it is, of course, perfectly sound as far as it goes. It has undoubtedly alarmed the trade unions, who are determined to resist wages reductions with all their might.

An alliance like that contemplated is, however, so foreign to the individualistic traditions of British Labour that it is doubtful whether it can ever succeed. One of the characteristics of the trade unions is that each separate organisation is fanatically jealous of its own independence—the right to decide what shall be done, or what shall be left undone in a given set of circumstances as they arise. But an alliance postulates that each union included in the combination shall be ready and willing to sacrifice its sovereign rights when called upon in the interests of fighting efficiency. The individual railwayman and electrician is being asked to put himself in the position of possibly having to fight not for his own wages or standard of living but for the vague abstraction called union solidarity. This is the rock on which many Labour projects much less ambitious than the projected alliance, have foundered and it is just as dangerous in a trade union as in any non-Socialist body.

There is the classic instance of the Triple Alliance which was started by the miners in 1913 in a similar way. The proposal then was for "co-operative action and the support of each other's demands by the big unions." In the words of Mr. SMILLIE, the spokesman of the Miners' Federation, "sympathetic action was no longer to be left to the uncontrolled emotions of a strike period, but is to be the calculated result of mature consideration and careful planning." A union's programme was to be submitted to and endorsed by the rest before it was declared. "It may well be found advisable later on," said Mr. SMILLIE, "to extend the scope of the alliance in the general interests of labour as a whole."

It took a couple of years to establish the Triple Alliance, and another six before it collapsed like a house of cards. He would be a bold prophet who would give so long a life to the new scheme, of which Mr. COOK and Mr. BEVIE are the chief backers. At the same time the threat implied in the scheme now put forward cannot be ignored. Strange things may be forged in the furnace of a big struggle like that in progress in the British coal-fields, and certainly under the stress of recent events more has been done to foster trade union solidarity than years of platform effort in the same direction.

The promotion to the rank of Captain is gazetted of Lieut. R. G. Chalmers, R.E.

Captain E. Hall, C.M.A., proceeded to North China on inspection duty on August 20th, on board the s.s. *Narkunda*.

A Chinese youth was fined \$5 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for "trick" riding on his bicycle in Nathan Road on Monday.

The usual weekly Wednesday public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge Theosophical Society, 7, Duddell Street, top floor, will be given this evening, at 8.45 p.m. The meeting is open to the public.

A daily feature of the early morning now is the sight of aeroplanes (from H.M.S. *Hermes*) carrying out harbour flights. Their various rapidly and neatly executed manoeuvres are watched with considerable interest by the public.

An interesting arrival in Far Eastern waters recently was the Soviet steamer *Trudovik*, which sailed from Odessa to Vladivostok, making what is said to be the first visit since the Revolution of a Russian vessel from European Russia to the Siberian port.

A small outbreak of fire occurred in a cubicle on the 2nd floor of No. 306, Queen's Road West yesterday, and damage was done to the extent of \$40. The outbreak was extinguished in a short time by the Central Fire Brigade.

A the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, several persons were charged with cutting trees on Government plantations at Kowloon City. Fines of \$10 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment were imposed.

The return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for last week shows 3 fatal cases of enteric fever out of 4 reported, and 1 Chinese case of paratyphoid fever. The return for August 24th shows 2 cases of enteric fever, 1 English (imported) and 1 Chinese.

It has been ascertained that all the local schools will re-open in September, although nothing is known as to the numbers of students who will be returning to their studies. The same applies to the Hongkong University, but here there are a large number already in the Colony at the various halls.

At yesterday's settlement for August on the local share market, a fair proportion of contracts were completed. The general tightness of money naturally militated against anything approaching a full clearance, but the general opinion expressed was that the day's settlement had come up to expectations.

The marriage took place at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, on July 27th, of Viscount Suidale, eldest son and heir of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, to Miss Dorothy Jean Hotham, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Hotham and Mrs. Hotham. As Viscount Suidale, Lord Donoughmore was A.D.C. to Sir Henry Blake when Governor of Hongkong.

Following up their success of last week, when they held an enjoyable dance at the Royal Naval Canteen Theatre, a similar function under the auspices of the dance committee of H.M.S. *Hermes* is taking place this evening at the Seamen's Institute. The jazz band of H.M.S. *Hermes* will again be in attendance, and dancing will be from 8 p.m. to midnight.

Lady Alston, who is the Prince of Wales's hostess during his visit to Argentina, is described by the writer of "Woman's World" in the *Evening Standard*, as a very pretty woman, and possessed of great charm. She is already as popular in Buenos Ayres as she was in Peking, where her husband, Sir Beilby Alston, was Minister before and after acting as British High Commissioner in Siberia.

Two American seamen, the engineer and the electrician of one of the U.S.S. *Reaver's* launches which was destroyed by fire which started shortly after 2 p.m. on August 19th, at the Army and Navy Club landing at Manila, are now in the Sternberg General Hospital. The men are badly burned. Flames completely demolished the high power engine and burned the inside of the launch, causing damages estimated at \$5,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

When the s.s. *Sao On*, which is employed on the Hongkong-Macao run, was lying at the Macao Wharf on Sunday, a supposed bomb was discovered in the forecastle. A detonator was stuck in the tin containing the presumed bomb. A Chinese detective was informed of the matter and promptly seized the article and threw it overboard. It did not explode. Whether it was a bomb or not was not definitely ascertained, as no one stopped to investigate.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

DEPARTURE DRAWING NEAR.

If present arrangements are adhered to in respect of the impending departure of H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), for Home, there only remains an interval of a few weeks before Sir Edward leaves the Colony.

According to present arrangements, it is understood that H.E. the Governor will leave towards the middle of October, provided, of course, that the local situation permits of his departure for Home.

Following the departure of Sir Edward Stubbs from Hongkong, the Hon. Sir Claude Severn (Colonial Secretary) will act as the Officer Administering the Government until the arrival of the new Governor (Mr. Cecil Clementi) who is expected about the end of October. Sir Claude Severn is making arrangements to proceed Home on leave in December. Lady Severn is already in England.

The *Jules Ferry*, with Vice-Admiral Prochet on board, arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai. The salute to the Admiral was replied to by H.M.R. *Harbin* (the flagship of the China Squadron) and the salute to the country by the military at Blackhead in accordance with custom.

The *Jules Ferry*, the flagship of the new Commander-in-Chief of the French Naval Forces in the Far Eastern Waters, is expected to put in at Hongkong towards the end of this month with Rear-Admiral Baring on board.

The *Jules Ferry*, which is a sister ship of the *Jules Ferry*, will relieve the *Admiral*, which will then be leaving for Europe with Admiral Prochet.

SANITARY BOARD.

NEW FOOD AND DRINK BYLAWS PASSED.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. N. L. Smith (President).

Others present were—The Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy (Director of Public Works), Dr. W. W. Pearce (M.O.H.), Dr. J. C. MacGowan, Dr. M. V. M. Koch, Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. G. S. Kennedy, Skipton (Secretary), and Mr. D. Davies (Assistant Secretary).

The items, relative to a draft of by-laws governing food-preserving establishments and a draft of by-laws governing aerated water manufactories, were the chief items on the agenda.

At the previous meeting of the Board on August 11th, Dr. Pearce (the M.O.H.), moved a resolution covering these matters, in which he called on the Board to take advantage of its power for the regulations of aerated water factories and food-preserving establishments, by making by-laws to control these establishments in addition to those which regulate dairies and bakeries, etc.

At yesterday's meeting when the matter came up, the Chairman said that if anyone wished to make any motion or to discuss the question, it would be better to go into committee and discuss the by-laws, as drafted, clause by clause, otherwise they could take them en bloc.

Dr. Pearce: At the last meeting of the Board I gave you my reasons as to why you should make these by-laws and these reasons have been circulated. Now for the purpose of introducing discussion on the proposed by-laws, I shall move formally that the by-laws now before the Board be approved and adopted by the Board as part of its by-laws.

Dr. Koch seconded.

The Chairman then read the by-laws clause by clause, after which the Board went into committee to discuss the matter.

At the conclusion of the discussion, the by-laws, as amended, were passed.

BLOCKADE OF MACAO.

SUGGESTION OF A CANTON NEWSPAPER.

A suggestion that Macao should be blockaded because "there are five steamers plying between that port and the Imperialistic Colony of Hongkong" appears in the *Kwok Wa Po*, a Canton vernacular newspaper.

In brief the article says that several strike pickets and parties of delegates have returned to Canton after making investigations in Macao and adjacent Chinese territory. The executive of the national strike is satisfied that nothing can be done to cut off steamship communication between Macao and Hongkong, but Macao is only acting as a clearing house for its hinterland. Accordingly the Executive must have steps to prevail on the Kuomintang Government, says the *Kwok Wa Po*, to send Canton's warships to the waters outside Macao. Those armed vessels could then blockade Macao and cut it off completely as regards river traffic with China.

It is also suggested that the Canton navy act in conjunction with the strike executive in maintaining the proposed blockade on Macao as the strikers are better able to carry out an embargo on passengers, foodstuffs, and any other merchandise.

News has also reached the Colony that the tow boat which operates between Macao and Shekhi has been prevented from running. This has considerably lessened the number of passengers, mostly workers returning to their posts, from Shekhi who go to Macao to re-embark for Hongkong.

"JULES FERRY" ARRIVES.

The *Jules Ferry*, with Vice-Admiral Prochet on board, arrived in Hongkong yesterday from Shanghai. The salute to the Admiral was replied to by H.M.R. *Harbin* (the flagship of the China Squadron) and the salute to the country by the military at Blackhead in accordance with custom.

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The *Jules Ferry*, which is a sister ship of the *Jules Ferry*, will relieve the *Admiral*, which will then be leaving for Europe with Admiral Prochet.

CABLES.

[LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]VICEROY AND MILL-OWNERS.
COTTON EXCISE DUTY CANNOT BE
ABOLISHED YET.

SINGAPORE, August 25th.

Receiving a deputation of Bombay mill-owners, the Viceroy (Lord Reading) declared that the cotton excise duty cannot be abolished immediately for financial reasons. But the Government is pledged to its abolition when financial considerations permitted.

Discussing the suggested anti-dumping measures against Japan, the Viceroy admitted that he was impressed with the deputation's statements regarding Japanese labour conditions, but the mill-owners had not substantiated the charge of dumping by definite facts and figures.

He undertook to have the question examined, if evidence was produced.

FATAL MOTOR SMASH.

DUTCH SOCIALIST KILLED NEAR
BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, August 25th.

As the result of a motor accident, Mr. van Kol, the Dutch Socialist and a former Senator, has been killed. He was recognised as an expert on Colonial affairs.

[LATEST CABLES.]

CHURCHILL AND CALLAUX.
CONVERSATIONS VERY CORDIAL.

LONDON, August 24th.

No official statement was issued at the close of to-day's meeting between Mr. Churchill and M. Callaux.

The latter, interviewed by *Reuter*, said that there would possibly be further meetings to-morrow, though nothing definite had been fixed. Respecting the course of the conversation M. Callaux was uncommunicative, and he merely stated that they were extremely cordial.

[LATEST CABLES.]

CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS.

LONDON, August 25th.

M. Callaux spent the morning at the French Embassy with his experts. Later, he visited financiers in the City. He is meeting Mr. Churchill at the Treasury, late this afternoon.

While M. Callaux was busy at the French Embassy, Mr. Churchill was similarly engaged with his experts at the Treasury, studying the French viewpoint. Owing to last minute change of plans, M. Callaux went to the Treasury at noon to see Mr. Churchill.

AN ECONOMIC IMPOSSIBILITY.

PARIS, August 25th.

While expressing satisfaction at the particularly cordial atmosphere of the conversations between Mr. Churchill and M. Callaux, the newspapers continue to urge the necessity of special consideration for France.

The London correspondent of *L'Echo de Paris* says that M. Callaux insisted that Mr. Churchill should give France equal treatment with Italy.

The correspondent hopes that the impression will not gain ground that Britain is using the question of debts to gain Italy's good graces.

Le Petit Journal, referring to the "heavy conditions" which the United States has imposed on Belgium and the suggestion that the United States will impose harsher terms upon France, says that the foreign Press and public appear to forget that all this will create a state of economic impossibility.

[LATEST CABLES.]

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

WARSHIP'S OPPORTUNE ARRIVAL

MADRID, August 24th.

An official communiqué claims that the enemy's fire at Alhucemas was silenced by the opportune arrival of the warship *Alfonso*.

The announcement admits that owing to "the usual means of communication with the mainland being interrupted through attack" it was impossible to gauge the damage sustained by the enemy in the recent bombardments.

[LATEST CABLES.]

SPANISH OFFENSIVE SOON.

PARIS, August 25th.

A Madrid message states that General Primo de Rivera has announced that the Spanish offensive against the Rif tribesmen will begin in ten days' time.

[LATEST CABLES.]

THE SECURITY PACT.

BERLIN, August 24th.

The French Ambassador has handed to Herr Stresemann the French reply to the German Security Pact Note. The date of publication has not yet been fixed.

EARLIER CABLES.
SHIPPING STRIKE.

AUSTRALIAN CABINET ACTS.

MELBOURNE, August 24th.

The Federal Cabinet held a special meeting to consider the difficult situation arising from the strike of British seamen, and subsequently issued a proclamation declaring that a serious industrial disturbance exists.

This empowers the Federal Government to deal with those who continue to obstruct the conveyance of goods and passengers.

LOYAL P. & O. CREWS.

SYDNEY, August 24th.

The P. & O. liner *Chitral*, whose crew refused to join the strikers, sails on August 26th without cargo. The crew of the *Mongolia* expressed their determination to remain with the ship and resist to the utmost any attempts to make them leave.

[LATEST CABLES.]

SUPPORT FOR STRIKERS.

SYDNEY, August 24th.

The marine transport group unanimously decided to support, feed, and house the striking British seamen.

The departure of the Orient liner *Orissa* is indefinitely postponed.

WELLINGTON, August 24th.

A mass meeting of British seamen and firemen at Auckland decided to strike to-morrow.

POWER TO DEPORT AGITATORS.

MELBOURNE, August 24th.

Highly important developments are expected to follow the issue of the proclamation which sets in motion the machinery of the Immigration Act, empowering the Government to deport persons not born in Australia who are responsible for obstructing transport.

[LATEST CABLES.]

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.

ADMIRAL'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

WELLINGTON, August 24th.

Admiral Coonts said in a farewell message to the people of New Zealand, "We view our parting with feelings of sadness. In the short space of two weeks the various detachments of the fleet have grown to love your people and your country. Our twenty-two thousand men will go home able to speak intelligently of New Zealand. You may be sure that they will go as twenty-two thousand well-wishers and 'boosters' of your wonderful country."

[LATEST CABLES.]

A HANDSOME GIFT.

AUCKLAND, August 25th.

American naval officers and men have donated \$1,000 to the Institute for the Blind, in recognition of the hospitality of the people of Auckland.

[LATEST CABLES.]

OBITUARY.

GENERAL MITFORD.

LONDON, August 24th.

The death is announced of Major-General Reginald Mitford.

[The late Major-General Reginald C. W. Raveley Mitford was born on February 23rd, 1839. He was educated at Rugby; appointed on Ensign in the Indian Army in 1855, and served throughout the Mutiny (severely wounded, despatches and G.C.O.); recommended by Lord Clyde for the V.C. on October 23rd, 1858. He also saw service in two North-West Frontier campaigns; he retired in 1886 and for many years devoted himself to travelling.]

MRS. ROSE LEWIS.

LONDON, August 25th.

The death is announced of the octogenarian actress, Rose Edouin. She toured with the first English theatrical company that visited India and the Far East, under the management of her husband, Mr. Lewis.

[LATEST CABLES.]

ST. LEGER BETTING.

MANNA MADE FAVOURITE.

LONDON, August 24th.

The first call-over on the St. Leger took place at the Victoria Club to-day. Manna was installed favourite at 4 to 1 (taken and offered).

FRENCH IN SYRIA.

SUEIDA STILL SURROUNDED.

The Ministry of War announces that calm continues in the Jebel Druse region. Sueida is still surrounded but is regularly supplied by aeroplanes.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CAIRO, August 24th.

The area under cotton officially is estimated at 1,924,000 compared with 1,787,000 last season. Of these figures, Sakellaris provide 1,128,000 and 679,000 respectively.

EARLIER CABLES.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
OPIUM TRAFFIC AGAIN
DISCUSSED.

GENEVA, August 24th.

The rampant smuggling of drugs was one of the principal subjects of discussion of the League's Advisory Committee on Opium, which met to-day, and elected Sir Malcolm Delevingne as Chairman, and the German Professor, Herr Anselmino, as Vice-Chairman. The absence of the Chinese delegate, Mr. Chu, in pursuance of instructions, caused no surprise in view of the Chinese withdrawal from the conference on February 7th.

[LATEST.]

In the course of the proceedings, Dr. Tsurumi announced that Japan would ratify the opium conventions in the form in which they were elaborated at the recent international conventions.

HERR WIRTH.

RESIGNS FROM GERMAN CENTRE
PARTY.

BERLIN, August 24th.

Political circles are stirred by ex-Chancellor Wirth's resignation from membership of the Centre Party, owing principally to disapproval of the Party's action in supporting the Tariff Bill. Herr Wirth will remain head of a small party of Independent Centrists.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 24th.

Playing at Chesterfield, Lancashire defeated Derbyshire by an innings and 102 runs. Scores:—

Lancashire, 278.
Derbyshire, 67 and 79.
The highest scorers for Lancashire were Watson 52, Hallows 31 and Peewee 75, whilst Townsend took four wickets for 57 runs for Derbyshire. In Derby's first innings, Tyldesley took eight wickets for 40 runs, and in their second Sibley took five wickets for 30 runs.

[LATEST CABLES.]

TENNIS IN U.S.

MISS K. MCKANE BEATEN.

FOREST HILL, August 24th.

Miss Helen Wills retained the Women's National Lawn Tennis Championship by defeating Miss K. McKane by 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

JOHNSTON IN FORM.

Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 24th.
In the final of the Newport Invitation Singles Bowl, Johnston beat Norton, 6-3, 6-3, winning the trophy outright.

In the Doubles, Johnston and Griffin beat Norton and Casey, 6-2, 6-1, 5-7, 2-6, 6-1.

[LATEST CABLES.]

NATIONAL DOUBLES
CHAMPIONSHIP.

BROOKLINE, August 25th.

At the opening of the National doubles championships, Howard and Kinsey (holders) beat Hall and Holm-Smith by 7-6, 6-4, 8-6.

Decugis and Brugnon beat Leyard and Vanalen, 6-3, 7-6, 8-6.
Mill and Casey beat Summer and Jonkhans, 7-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Norton and Brown beat Fukuda and Iwasaki, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2.
Tilden and Wiener beat Jones and Ingraham, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

HOWITZER BURSTS.

SEVEN NEGRO SOLDIERS KILLED
IN AMERICA.

Rockford, Ill., August 25th.
Seven negro soldiers of the Eighth Infantry Regiment, were killed to-day by the bursting of a Howitzer during practice.

[LATEST CABLES.]

AMUNDSEN'S SCHOONER.

THREE-YEAR-OLD BILL FOR
FUEL PRESENTED.

NOME, Alaska, August 24th.

The arrival is reported of Amundsen's schooner *Maud* en route for San Francisco, where she will be sold. The Norwegian Vice-Consul went aboard and took possession on behalf of his Government, after which the United States Marshal boarded her with an attachment order for over \$400 alleged to be owing in respect of fuel supplied before the vessel sailed in 1922.

The Vice-Consul furnished a bond for the amount.

CHOICE LIQUORS.

U.S. COURT ORDERS RELEASE.

NEWARK, August 24th.

The Federal Court have ordered the release of the steamer *Bismarck* on the ground that her seizure was illegal because it was made outside the twelve-mile limit. Her cargo of choice liquors has also been released.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA TARIFF CONFERENCE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS
PEKING INVITATION.

LONDON, August 25th.

The British Government has now accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to attend the Tariff Conference.

The date fixed is October 23rd, next.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC SCHOOL?

A VEXED QUESTION DISCUSSED.

[BY MAJOR FITZROY GARDNER, O.B.E.]

"One reads of policemen, in giving evidence as to the past career of a prisoner, describing him as having been 'educated at public school'; an advertiser in search of all sorts of jobs, from private secretary to chauffeur or 'handyman,' claims to be a 'public school man.' A West-end moneylender daily seeks to prove his integrity and the moderation of his terms by the same qualification; and I see that a proposed agricultural training college is to be 'open to all public school boys.' Then, too, one reads of the 'public school spirit,' and even of the 'public school accent.' But what are the two words supposed to convey?

Just a year ago I was deeply interested in a series of articles in the *Evening Standard* on 'Our Public Schools,' by Dr. Alington, Headmaster of Eton, but I looked in vain for any definition of the term, and others who can write with authority on the subject, such as the Rev. E. M. Venables (in the 'Nineteenth Century') have, perhaps discreetly, evaded anything like a differentiation.

In my school-days when a boy was said to be at, or going to 'public school' (never with the prefix 'a'), it was understood to be one of fourteen educational establishments, recognised by an Act of Parliament which in 1869 appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the administration of 'our great public schools,' and specified them: Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Harrow, Rugby, Shrewsbury, and Charterhouse. Later on the list was extended to include (in the 'great' category) Repton, Uppingham, Marlborough, Wellington and Clifton, and also Merchant Taylors and St. Paul's, although these two last were not boarding schools at that time.

MORE MODERN FOUNDATIONS.

Within a few years afterwards schools, mostly of more modern foundation, such as Halesbury, Cheltenham, Sherborne, Malvern, Radley, Rossall, and several others offering educational and other advantages to the 'sons of gentlemen,' came to the front and were admitted by general consent within the sacred circle; originally as participants in the annual public schools competitions, rackets, rifle shooting, etc. In those days a correctly constituted racket court was regarded as essential to a real public school. Now, by the way, there is a remarkable elasticity in the selection of these competing schools, the names of some of them conveying nothing to the mind of the old public school man.

One searches Whitaker in vain for an authoritative list of 'public schools.' Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and the rest of the 'great' category are there, but hidden away alphabetically among some six hundred 'secondary schools.'

SEARCH FOR 'STAMP.'

As a result of all these misnomers many a parent, unacquainted with the names, history and character of recognised public schools, may be misled when seeking a place at which he expects his son to acquire that 'stamp' for what it is worth to-day—obtainable only in a school which has not merely good teachers, well-appointed boarding houses and the best facilities for games, but traditions.

The subject can be discussed without any of that spirit of snobishness which forty years ago created the dictum that there were only four professions which a gentleman could follow. It is now freely admitted that in many of the secondary schools the education is as sound as, and much more useful than, that which some of the more distinguished and expensive institutions provide, but fathers have hitherto sent their boys to public schools for something more than the education obtained from books and masters—for the development of the boy's character as well as his brain.

The public school boy of the old type wishes good luck to the new public school which, thanks to good headmastership, has worthily risen from the ranks of ordinary secondary schools, and he has enthusiastically welcomed those healthy infant prodigies, Canford and Stowe. It is in no spirit of exclusiveness that he regards the pretensions of those whom he regards as impostors who, appropriating a time-honoured designation, have, in his view, deprived it of much of its original value, and of the sentiment attached to it.

A *Reuter* cable from Dusseldorf announces that the French evacuation has been completed.

HONGKONG'S PROTEST.

(Continued from page 2.)

A CONTRADICTION.

Mr. Best created considerable amusement by going onto the platform to correct some of the statements made by Mr. Fitzroy. Mr. Fitzroy had remarked that Roosevelt was President of the U.S.A. at the time of the Venezuelan dispute. This was false, declared Mr. Best amidst laughter. Cleveland was President.

BRITISH LENIENCY.

Mr. S. Boulton, who was the next speaker, said the present trouble was the climax to years of British leniency. He recalled that 26 years ago, after the New Territories had been ceded to Britain, matcheds were pulled down, and telegraphic communications were tampered with. A military demonstration was carried out and all the trouble subsided and had not recurred. He believed had that been done at the commencement of the present trouble, the crisis would by now have been over. (Cheers.)

Had the Bolsheviks been made to realize right at the beginning that Britain would act strongly they would never have taken over the control of Canton. Continuing, the speaker said that the Singapore base was intended as a defence for Hongkong, but if Great Britain was going to remain passive they might as well do away with the Singapore scheme. Hongkong was the key to the trade of the East and it behooved Great Britain to safeguard it. Since Communism, Bolshevism and Socialism had come into China, the Chinese workman had deteriorated fifty per cent. in his work. "Unless Great Britain," he concluded, "realizes the situation and takes sharp and decisive action Hongkong will be ruined."

SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

Mr. Wolf asked the Chairman, in connection with the shipping regulations, whether the Canton authorities had acknowledged the regulations as official.

The Chairman replied that Sir James Jamieson had addressed the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Wu Hon Man, challenging him to deny they were official regulations. No reply had been received. They felt justified, therefore, in embodying the statements they had made regarding shipping in the telegram to the Premier. Had the Canton Government seen fit to deny immediately that the proclamation regarding shipping was official, the telegram would have been worded differently.

Mr. C. J. B. Hellstrom pointed out that in Canton they had a Strikers' Union which gave orders concerning shipping. The Government were hiding behind the strikers and would not give an answer to such a question as that asked them by Sir James Jamieson.

Sir Henry Pollock referred to the Second China War (1857), and related the incident of the *Arrow*. In those days, there were no such things as telegrams or instructions from Home, and when the *Arrow's* flag was torn down by Chinese officials, the Governor instructed the Admiral to go ahead and he did so. They were sometimes inclined to sneer at those mid-Victorian days, but Lord Palmerston was Prime Minister at the time, and when challenged in the House of Commons, he went to the country on the question, and was returned by a large majority. (Cheers.)

He was amazed that the British Government had not come to the relief of Hongkong. When the Great War broke out, Hongkong responded to the call. They were sacrificed their lives because they were part of the British Empire. They espoused Britain's quarrel and now asked Britain to espouse theirs. Surely the British Government could not ignore this urgent cry for help which they were sending out. "Our need is great and urgent," he concluded, "and our cause is just." (Cheers.)

A SLIGHT AMENDMENT.

Rev. Horace Johnstone suggested that the cable should be amended to read:— "This meeting demands that the Home Government immediately adopt some such drastic policy as we here venture to suggest."

He wanted to keep the word "demand" but he did not think it right that they should demand "a line of action for the Government to take."

Mr. W. L. said he was sure that war with all its sinister aspects was not desired. (Cheers.) He considered that the Home Government should be asked to give sufficient power to the Government of Hongkong to deal with the situation.

The cable, amended according to the Rev. Horace Johnstone's suggestion, was then put to the meeting and carried with only four dissentients. Of these four dissentients it is believed that three are not residents of the Colony. The number of people voting numbered nearly a thousand.

COST OF THE CABLE.

Mr. W. H. Dewley then mentioned that much money was needed for the dispatch of telegrams, and asked that contributions be forwarded to him as Hon. Treasurer. The telegram then was sending that evening, he said, would cost about \$1,000.

APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE
OF THE CHINESE.MESSAGE FROM KWANGTUNG
TRADERS.

Evidence that the Chinese merchants in Kwangtung are as anxious as the British to get rid of the Bolshevik menace in Canton is provided by the letter addressed from the Trade Maintenance Committee of the Kwangtung Province to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, as Chairman of last evening's meeting. This letter was as follows:—

OUR DEAR SIR.—As temporary residents in Hongkong, we wish to assure, through you, our friends outside Canton that the people of Kwangtung have not been unaware of the approaching dangers of Bolshevism and have in the last two years repeatedly, unsuccessfully fought them by voting protests against all harmful acts, refusing to pay all unjust and unreasonable taxes whenever possible and, at least once, have met the Bolsheviks' arms to arms. In our earlier struggles we did not receive any moral or material encouragement from outside.

Our people of Kwangtung realize the close relationship and mutual interest and inter-dependence on each other between Canton and Hongkong, are fully cognizant of the fact that further delay in the return to normal trade will result in economic ruin in all parts of South China, are not blind to the treachery of Bolsheviks taking shelter behind the patriotism of the students and dissatisfaction of the workers, and clearly understand that the Bolsheviks intend to cover their violation of the spirit of treaties with the announcement that strikers have the privilege of refusing service to persons or parties they have reasons to oppose or with whom they disagree.

We are afraid that Bolshevism will respect no diplomatic settlements and that the authorities at Peking and those in other capitals have not been thoroughly acquainted with the local situations in South China.

It may be of interest to you for us to point out again that the people of Kwangtung are not at all inactive in their desire to oust the evils and dangers of Bolshevism from their territory, that their seeming inertia has been forced by circumstances which they are still unable to overcome, and that, as soon as necessary and proper arrangements are perfected, steps will be taken to recover the power and the Government now usurped by a party of Bolsheviks whom no responsible persons inside or outside the Republic of China recognize.

Your indignation over the acts of Bolsheviks in places where foreign interests as well as Chinese are affected and your desire to see an early restoration of peace and trade have our sympathy, appreciation, and gratitude and we shall not hesitate to assure you that we are not by any means slow in our plan and effort to get rid of a curse and danger now cursing not only China but all other parts of the world wherever Bolshevism may be found.

Since Bolshevism has become a world curse and is bringing suffering to all mankind, it should be destroyed as a common enemy to mankind wherever it may be found, and the question of removing a common enemy should not touch that of national, political or territorial issues or jurisdictions.

Being likewise cursed by Bolshevism, the people of Kwangtung are watching with deep interest the methods the people of Hongkong will adopt to lessen evils now being spread by Bolsheviks in this part of the world. Yours respectfully,

CHANG TAI PU.

Representing Trade Maintenance
Committee of Kwangtung
Province.

COMMUNIST SABOTAGE.

INCIDENTS AT MARSEILLES.

The Marseilles police were recently called upon to investigate a very serious affair of sabotage by Communist railway workmen in the local Depot of the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway. For some time past leaflets had been freely scattered or posted up on the walls of locomotive sheds, but apparently the extremists were not satisfied with the results of their propaganda, for they resorted to graver measures to force the more level-headed workers into their ranks.

On several occasions engine-drivers and firemen, on arriving at the sheds to take out their locomotives, found that the engines had been interfered with. In one case the safety-valves had been so fixed that, in case of the steam-pressure becoming too high, they would not work, and there must have been an explosion. In another case a driver found that the regulator had been moved to the half-open position, so that the engine would have started itself as soon as there was sufficient pressure in the boiler.

Several other cases of interference with engines were reported, and it was noted that in every case it was the locomotives of non-Communists that had been tampered with. A thorough investigation is being made, and locomotives are being kept under a strict watch, without which this new scheme of Communist propaganda by sabotage might lead to serious accidents.

At the Criminal Sessions, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Wood (Pretoria Judge) sentenced a Chinese farmer from the N. N. District to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, for the possession of arms and ammunition.

After all—

the charm that outshines all others, when the lips part in a smile, is the gleam of daintily polished teeth, a charm which Calvert's Tooth Powder can help so much to secure.

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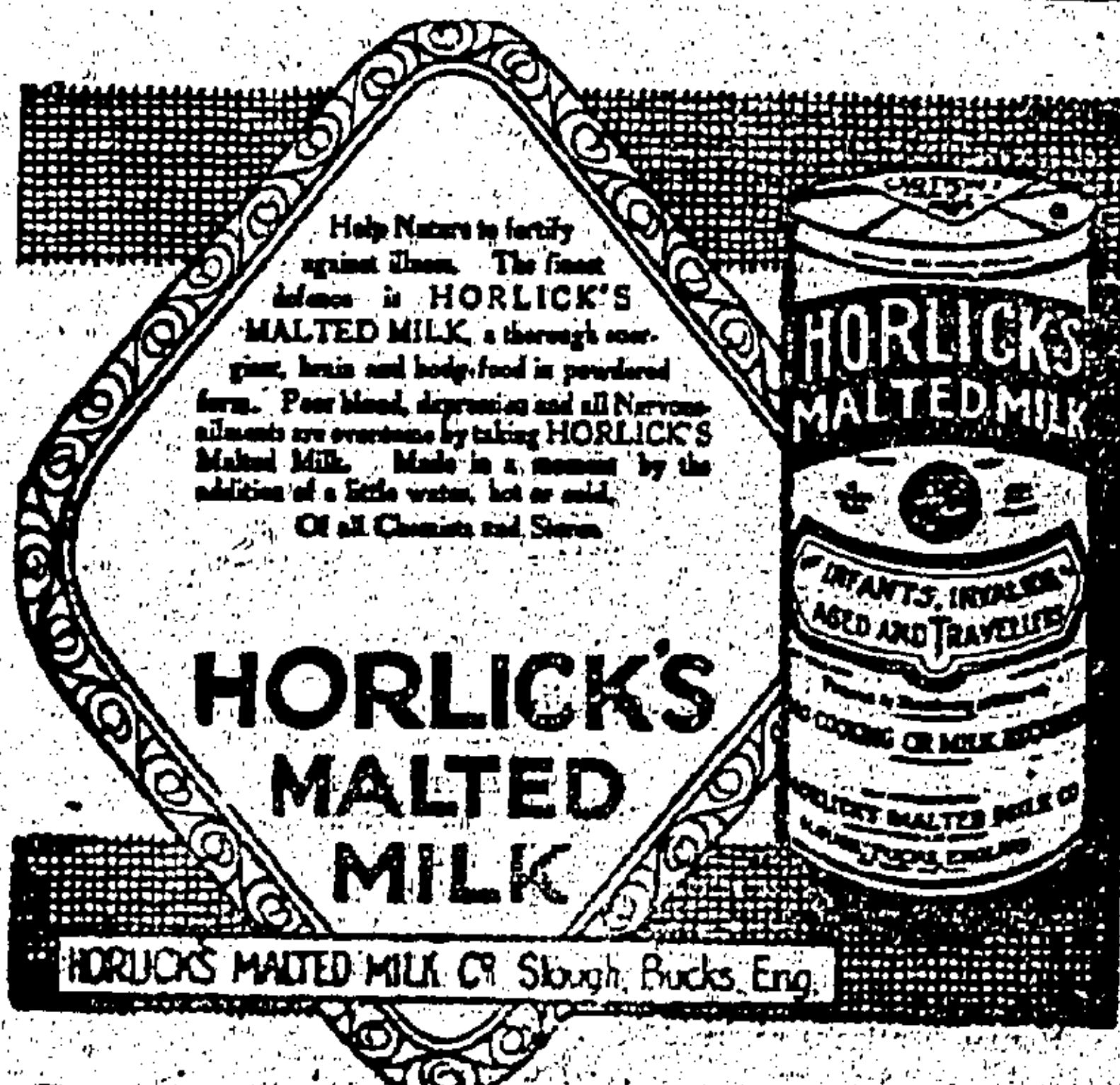
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M. POINCARÉ'S WARNING

HOW IT IS BEING FULFILLED.

We reprint below certain of the most important passages from a notable article which M. Poincaré, the French President and former Prime Minister, contributed to a London paper more than a year ago, before the Dawes Scheme came into force. The reader will realize that the forecast of the great French statesman is now being fulfilled, almost to the letter.

M. Poincaré wrote:—
If justice did not impose on Germany the necessity of making good the damage she has wrought, the self-interest of nations would be sufficient to render such reparation necessary.

To allow the German Reich not to pay, or only to pay reduced sums, would be, in effect, to ensure for it the most formidable industrial and commercial hegemony at the expense of the whole world, and particularly of the British Empire.

In the Dawes Report the experts remark:—
"Ever since 1919 Germany has been improving her plant and equipment; expense has not been spared in improving the German railway system; telephone and telegraph communications have been assured with the help of the most modern appliances; harbours and canals have likewise been developed; lastly, the industrialists have been enabled further to increase an entirely modern plant which is now adapted in many industries to produce a greater output than before the war."

"Germany is therefore well equipped with resources; she possesses the means for exploiting them on a large scale; when the present credit shortage has been overcome she will be able to resume a favoured position in the activity of the world."

GREAT BRITAIN'S DANGER.

All those who have visited the Ruhr since the Franco-Belgian occupation have come back marvelling at the spectacle offered by that opulent region; inexhaustible mines, gigantic factories, magnificent miners' villages, colossal constructions of all kinds. But what is going on behind that splendid façade is even more extraordinary.

In 1913 the production for the Ruhr amounted to 102,817,959 tons of coal and 20,030,888 tons of coke. It will soon reach 112,000,000 tons of coal and 24,000,000 tons of coke.

Thus Germany has at her disposal coal at a very cheap rate, and while she hands over to her own industries 117 per cent. of the tonnage which she consumed in 1913, she has available to export wherever she pleases the already enormous quantity of 31,000,000 tons.

UNDERSSELLING BRITAIN.

The Franco-Belgian occupation imposes on the German fuel industry a certain number of charges, and yet the price of coal and coke in the Ruhr remains 5 per cent. lower than the world price.

	Coal.	Coke (Metal-lurgical).
Mean German price.....	19	27
French	19	31.6
Belgian	20.3	29.8
British	21	24.6
World	20.1	23.7

It is easy to foresee what will happen to these prices as soon as the conclusions of the experts have been put into operation.

A reduction of price will fatally ensue and will doubtless attain the figure of 10 per cent., thus giving the German industrialists the control of the World Market.

French and Belgian engineers believe that before very long, if she is allowed to do so, Germany will drive British coal from the Atlantic and the Mediterranean seaboard.

GERMANY'S WORLD MARKET.

All Germany's principal industries, and especially that of steel, have developed on parallel lines with her mining industry.

German foundries have had free scope to develop on the same scale as German mines, and are in a position to establish prices which will soon defy competition.

All other nations have suffered. Germany has enriched herself, and has put herself in a position to enrich herself still more.

Before long Germany will produce 120 per cent. of the quantity of steel which she produced before the war.

If the price of German pig iron is still higher than it is in other countries, steel on the other hand is much cheaper.

If the Allies refuse either to see or to listen, great will be their disillusionment when they come back to realities. They will find the economic condition of the world utterly changed. German metal products, which are gradually finding their way into many different countries, will have invaded all the world markets; they will have ousted in part British products from the Dominions, and they will even have begun their conquest of the Home Country.

There is no other remedy, I repeat, but the loyal and conscientious enforcement of the experts' report. The first condition which they lay down, and which is, moreover, the application of the Treaty of Versailles, is that "the German people should be placed under a burden of taxation at least as heavy as that borne by the peoples of the Allied countries." The experts add that, "No single person in Germany, whether speaking

(Continued on next Column)

OUR DEAD IN FRANCE.

WHY SOME OF THE GRAVES ARE TO BE MOVED.

Only two of the nine British cemeteries in the Commune of Laventie have been granted perpetuity by the French authorities. A number of graves are therefore, as already reported, to be removed to other British cemeteries.

In a letter to Major R. D. T. Yerburgh, M.P., the principal assistant-secretary of the Imperial War Graves Commission states:

The Commission fully realise the distress that will be felt by many of those concerned, and they much regret the necessity which has arisen; but it should be remembered that when the French Government passed a law guaranteeing in perpetuity the British cemeteries and graves in France, they did so subject to two conditions—that the presence of the cemetery does not involve any risk to health or in any way run counter to the laws of France in this respect, and that the local municipal council passed a resolution agreeing.

These conditions have not been fulfilled as regards the cemeteries in question.

as an individual or representing any section of the nation, has failed to accept that principle when it has been squarely put to him."

But, alas, there is a considerable difference between this purely theoretical content and its acceptance as a fact.

If Germany, who has no public debt, who can rapidly restore her finances, and who has inexhaustible sources of wealth, is allowed free scope to despoil us for her profit, we British and French shall soon have nothing left to do but to weep over our ruins in the face of an opulent debtor who will laugh at our misery.

"AS LIKE AS TWO PINS."

THE MONOTONOUS EXPRESSIONS OF MODERN WOMEN.

Are women's faces growing monotonous? That a large number of women now-a-days wear exactly the same expression is the opinion of Mr. Walter Stoneman, the well-known photographer, and compiler of the photographic record of famous men for the National Portrait Gallery.

SHEEP-LIKE WOMEN.

"To-day one finds far more men with varying types of faces than women," said Mr. Stoneman. "One has only to walk along a busy street to see dozens of women who give one the impression of having exactly the same sort of face. The expression on women's faces is getting monotonous."

"This, I think, is due to the fact that women are constantly striving to keep young and beautiful. They all, more or less, having before them the same ideal, and so have gradually achieved a kind of uniform expression."

"Men on the other hand, are greater individualists; they do not worry so much about growing old, and consequently it is seldom one finds two men wearing the same expression, even if they are practically doubles, so far as appearance and looks go. "I do not intend, to imply," continued Mr. Stoneman, "that women are vainer than men. On the contrary, as a man's photographer, I am inclined to think men are vainer than women. A man will spend quite as much time 'beautifying' himself for his photograph as a woman, and on one occasion I even caught a sister taking his moustache out of curling pins."

Ugly men with decided features are Mr. Stoneman's favourite sitters, as he considers they make the best and most characteristic photographs.

THE CAMERA AND CHARM.

"The trouble with women is that one cannot photograph their charm," said Mr. Stoneman. Lady Astor, he pointed out, seldom made a good photograph because her face was much too vivacious. "It is practically impossible to catch her quick, ever-changing expression and do her justice," he remarked.

The passing of the "country" face is another phase of modern times which Mr. Stoneman has noticed.

"The countryman with a ruddy, healthy countenance is a rarity at the present time," he remarked. "The calm, quiet face is seldom seen anywhere now, and certainly not in the cities."

"The traffic is perhaps responsible for this more than anything else, and has given to many faces a close, peering look. We have lost the habit of looking into distance. The naval man appears to be the only one who has managed to retain it."

Mr. Stoneman sees, however, a great improvement in the faces of to-day as compared with photographs taken 50 years ago.

MEN IMPROVING!

"Modern men are better looking, and have far more refined faces than their predecessors," he declared. "Their faces are thinner, and seldom show the grossness which was due to over-eating and drinking."

"In the old days it was nearly always possible to deduce a man's profession from his appearance. Doctors and lawyers looked quite different from the business man. To-day it is much more difficult to guess a man's profession, because the lawyer and the city man are likely to be the same type."

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"FURBER, UTILITY"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery can be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 27th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 27th August, 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on 16th August, 1925.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JENSEN & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st August, 1925. [2545]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"VALYERNIAN"
Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 25th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 4th Sept., 1925, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925. [2548]

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM MIDDLESBO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 5th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1925. [2546]

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SMELLS.

SOME TRICKS OF THE SENSES.

[BY DR. ERIC FONDER, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.]

If one may judge from the books recently put out by the scientific Press, and especially by the excellent and humorously written monograph by McKenzie, there seems to be once more a return of interest to the least known of the special senses, that of smell. One may be surprised at this, for smell is, of all the senses, the most primitive and the most simple; nevertheless, perhaps because of its very simplicity, it has attracted less attention than the others, and has accordingly been less investigated. Many people will indeed be inclined to think that the subject has no special interest at all: the curiosities and peculiarities connected with it will therefore come to them as something new and remarkable.

The sense of smell, to begin with, varies very much in normal people. As might be expected, for some are capable of recognising only gross and obvious smells, while others can distinguish odours so faint as to be imperceptible to their fellows.

SEX AND AGE.

Apart from this variation, differences occur with such factors as sex and age. Newly-born infants appear to have quite well-marked olfactory powers, and so have most children, but after the age of 14, or thereabout we begin to get quite an obvious sex difference, adult men being as a rule less sensitive to odours than women. Some suggest that this is due to the prevalence of smoking, others that the reason is the greater necessity laid upon the woman of appreciating flavour—a faculty which is not dependent on the sense of taste, as might be thought, but on the sense of smell—but whatever the explanation, the fact remains. As life goes on this difference becomes less marked, and the sense itself less acute, although it is rare to meet, even in old age, with anything like a complete loss of the appreciation of odours.

But with sex and age another much more interesting difference occurs. As we all know, an odour is usually promptly put down as either pleasant or unpleasant; we would find a very general agreement that roses, for example, were pleasantly perfumed, and burnt rubber unpleasantly. With certain perfumes, however, there is a notable want of agreement, for men find cedar oil, ylang oil and musk particularly pleasing, whereas women show a "great preference" for the odours of camphor, menthol and citronella, smells which, as a rule, if not actually disagreeable to men, arouse in them no enthusiasm.

SUBTLE ODOURS.

Again, the liking of repulsive smells, such as those of high game or ripe cheese, seems to be a faculty developed with age, for young people do not usually incline towards such flavours; indeed, it seems that the olfactory sense is, more than the others, capable of great development, and that the perception of subtle odours is largely a matter of experience.

There is, of course, a vast difference between the perception of a smell and its recognition, as anyone who has played at the once-popular parlour game of naming the contents of a series of odorous bottles will realise. There are several interesting reasons for this. To begin with, smells are hard to classify, even in the mind, for language is exceedingly poor in their description.

We have innumerable terms for colours, sounds, and tastes, but how many for smells? Scarcely one, for every word applied to an odour is really a description of something perceived by some other sense. A smell may be "sweet"—a term borrowed from taste—or "stuffy"—a term indicating a general feeling; but we never speak of "the stuffy smell"—with the preciseness with which we say "the colour green." We have to fall back on such phrases as "a rose-like smell" or a "musky smell," and so on, describing the odour from the substance of which it is derived.

Apart from this vagueness of vocabulary we are confronted with another difficulty, that a substance does not smell the same for more than a short time; the olfactory sense becomes easily fatigued, and an odour changes its quality rapidly. Some smells, disagreeable at first, become quite pleasant after a few minutes, and everyone will have noticed how soon an agreeable odour, or even an objectionable one, becomes quite unobscure.

An even greater obstacle to the recognition of odour lies in the fact that, of all forms of memory, the memory of smells possesses the greatest peculiarities. Only occasionally, and then with some difficulty, can we recall an olfactory sensation in the same way as we can recall a scene or a passage of music, and even when we can, the recollection lacks reality, falling far short of the original, for the memory of odours is singularly defective. Some 50 per cent. of people cannot revive such memories at all, and of the remainder, only about 10 per cent. can call up a clear and realistic idea of an odour which they have once experienced. Sometimes the feat can be accomplished by reviving a mental image of the scene with which one knows the forgotten odour is connected, and concentrating the mind upon it: the sensation of smell may then arise suddenly and spontaneously.

BASED ON EXPERIENCE.

Although it seems impossible for most people to recall, in any realistic fashion, an odour connected with a scene, it is surprising with what readiness a scene may be brought to mind if the person smells the connected odour. The scene, moreover, comes up in many cases with quite unusual clearness. Instances of this happening will occur to the reader from his own experience; often, when out walking, the perception of an odour such as the scent of flowers will call up with lightning-like rapidity some long forgotten scene, or the smell of a room which we enter will remind us in a quite extraordinary way of some room of our childhood where the similar odour prevailed.

Now it happens that most of our likes and dislikes are really based on past experience, and that if we have a dislike of a sound, colour, or smell, which is ordinarily accounted pleasant, the peculiarity usually has at the bottom of it an association with some unpleasant memory. For instance, there is on record the case of a man who detested the scent of roses—a most unusual thing; but it transpired that he had previously had an accident near to a rose-garden; the painful memory was the cause of the dislike.

RECALLING FORGOTTEN SCENES.

The routing out of such forgotten disagreeable incidents constitutes one of the chief joys and occupations of the modern psychologist, and there is no better means of bringing to mind a long-forgotten scene than to present the person with an odour connected with it; for the scene, under such a stimulus, often rises up with extraordinary vividness. This practice has, therefore, been greatly advocated of late for helping people to recall incidents of the past, and very effective it is.

Thereafter with an inquiring mind can very easily try the efficacy of the method for himself by using such scented things as are accessible to him, such as flowers, spices, or scented soap; he will find that the memories called up by smelling such things are often surprising both by reason of their vividness and their nature, for "memory, imagination, and associations are more easily reached through the sense of smell than by any other channel." A person's likes and dislikes in odours, in fact, constitute a very good guide both to his past and to his character.

PARADISE KNOW.

An East Ham landlady complained of her lodger's wife, in the Bow County Court. Her husband said: "My wife has been in the country for three weeks, and it has been heaven."

BEAUTIFUL BUT CRUEL.

A SUMMER REVERIE AT HOME.

[BY MAJOR HARDING CONT.]

Boiling as my nose in the shade of a giant beech during those impossible hours when trout absolutely refuse to notice the best imitation of a "blue dun" or a "hare's ear," however artistically presented to them, I noticed the gossamer web of a garden spider.

I was marvelling at its symmetry and structural beauty when suddenly a meadow-brown butterfly blundered into it and became entangled. I was just in time to rescue it from its impending fate, for the spider had launched itself from its ambush, all eagerness to seize its prey. In releasing the butterfly I played havoc with the delicate structure, but I felt quite pleased with my humanitarianism.

MURDER AVERTED.

Shortly afterwards my ear caught the sound of a long-drawn-out squealing. There was a scurrying in the undergrowth, and then a half-grown rabbit emerged on the glade. It gave out two spasmodic leaps and then flung itself to the earth, with ears laid back, and again gave voice to its wailing.

Another rustling, and a blunt head, with black, beady eyes, was thrust out. A long, thin body followed—a weasel!

Murder most foul surely would have ensued had not a well-directed stone projected by myself headed off the rascal and caused it to beat a hasty retreat to the cover whence it came. The young rabbit disappeared in the opposite direction, and again I preened myself on my rôle of protector of the lesser and feebler folk of the wild.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

My attention returned to the spider's web. I wondered whether any more victims needed succour. But no! There was the spider laboriously engaged in repairing the damage I had done in depriving her of her rations.

Watching her, I began to think. After all, what profit was there in my chivalry? What right had I to baulk the spider of her hard-earned meal? She had as much right to live as I, and it was so ordained that she could not live without preying upon insects.

And why should I have been so ready to intervene between the weasel and her legitimate prey? For all I knew, she may have had to support a large and growing family which now would be clamouring in vain for a meal. Here was I, setting myself up against the implacable laws of Nature and at the same time looking forward to a hearty meal of grilled trout, followed by duck and green peas. Truly we humans take too much unto ourselves.

AT LORD'S.

A SKETCH IN THE PUBLIC SEATS.

[BY EDWIN POOR.]

Lord's, like everything else, is not what it used to be. But then, like most other things, it never was.

I am not old enough to remember the days when players wore top-hats of heavy grey beaver, when the bowlers bowled underhand, the wicket consisted of two stumps only, and the bat was more like a flattened Indian club than the up-to-date implement of willow and cane splice. In those days there were no scoring-boards as there are now. Runs were notched, I believe, with a knife on a long stick, and I have an idea that official bowling analyses had not yet been heard of, though I have no doubt the bowlers themselves worked out some very pretty figures in their heads.

But you may still find at Lord's the same immemorial green turf, though a more magnificent and less picturesque pavilion replaces the old dwarfish structure, and though a gigantic mound of an amazing ugliness covers the site of the old, ivy-embowered tennis and croquet courts.

"Do you remember—?" says the veteran to the younger man sitting beside him. (All impromptu friendships at Lord's begin with that question: "Do you remember—?") "Do you remember how we used to be allowed to bowl to the players in the practice- nets? That, of course, was before they set up this latest wire entanglement of millings and ropes and so on. They'll be ordering us to wear padded clothes soon and a sort of diver's helmet, because it sometimes happens that a big drive lands among us."

"Yes, but—," says his friend, five minutes ago a stranger, "do you remember, before the war, how Hobbs—?"

"Of course I do, but you remember—?" And so it goes on. Voices rise, faces redden, arms and hands and wagging forefingers come furiously into action to emphasise a point or underline a statement. Outsiders join in. Some one breathes down the back of the veteran's neck. "Excuse me, but wasn't that at the Oval?" And someone else screws his head round, taps the younger enthusiast gently on the knee, and is about to enlighten his darkness, when—

"Oh, good shot, sir!" "Oh, well played indeed!" cry youngster and older in chorus.

And then those outsiders realise, with bitter faces, that something has happened, something momentous, something which they in their blindness have missed, something which they will never be able to recall, either in the near or distant future, without the aid of their imagination.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

August 24th.

Glenfalloch, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. D. M. Hood, from Singapore and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 122.—Seng Soon Hong.

Hall's, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. L. Lynch, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. 617.—Wo Fat Shing.

Yam Sang, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. D. R. Kneeb, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at West Point wharf.—J. M. & Co.

Fudeans, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. H. J. Caenen, from Puloe Sambae, with kerosene oil, lying at A.P.C. wharf.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

August 25th.

Oake Maru, Japanese str., 1,191 tons, Capt. C. Goto, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A2.—N.Y.K.

Von Overstatten, Dutch str., 2,836 tons, Capt. H. Schater, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A6.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

August 25th.

Cheng Hing, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Corona, for Chinwangtao.

Bruta, for Shanghai.

Gairruppe, for Moji.

Hin Shing, for Sandakan.

Hoi Nam, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Oake Maru, for Moji.

Shingchung, for Macao.

Taiyuan, for Cebu.

Fudeans, for Amoy.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. yesterday was 55, of which 33 were British.

For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 12 arrivals, of which six were British, two American, two German, one Japanese and one Chinese. The departures for the same period were eleven.

Vessels arriving for the period referred to were the s.s. *Empress of Canada* from Vancouver and Shanghai with mail, flour, ammonia sulphate and a general cargo; the s.s. *Yui Shing* from Bangkok with two bags of mail and a general cargo; the s.s. *Yam Sang* from Yokohama and Shanghai with 350 bags of mail and dangerous goods consisting of crackers and matches (while her master also reported the death of a Chinese seaman during the voyage from beriberi); the s.s. *Hoi Ning* from Foochow and Amoy with 500 tons of general cargo; the s.s. *Hall's* from Saigon with three bags of mail and rice and general cargo; the s.s. *Glenfalloch* from Singapore and Hoihow with one bag of mail and a general cargo; the s.s. *West Farallon* from Los Angeles and Manila with a general cargo; the s.s. *Yui Shing* from Hamburg and Manila with six bags of mail and a general cargo; the s.s. *President McKinley* from Manila with ten sacks of mail and a general cargo; the s.s. *Empress of Russia* from Whampoa with no entry of cargo or mail; the s.s. *Oake Maru* from Calcutta and Singapore with 12 bags of mail and a general cargo; and the s.s. *Chung Hing* from Kwang Chow Wan with a general cargo.

Vessels entered as having departed for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were the s.s. *Kora Maru* for Keelung; the s.s. *Tsushima* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Huiching* for Amoy; the s.s. *Pala* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Heian Maru* for Taipei Bay; the s.s. *Konan* for Amoy; the s.s. *Corona* for General Idenburg for Macao; the s.s. *Equinox* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Kaga Maru* for Swatow and the s.s. *Proteus* for Shanghai.

Vessels leaving later yesterday included the s.s. *Antares* for London via Marseilles, with Europe and Home mail and other mail via ports; the s.s. *President McKinley* for Seattle and Victoria, via Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama; and the s.s. *Ben Fane* from Shanghai. The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* sails for Vancouver via ports again on September 4th. The s.s. *Mentor* is due here on Saturday with the Home mail via Nagasaki (letters only, London, July 30th).

Coastal sailings to date are as under: The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s *Rio Sang* was despatched for Sandakan yesterday, and another sailing this week of this company's line is the s.s. *Yam Sang* for Straits and Calcutta at 3 p.m. The China Navigation Company despatched the s.s. *Cheng Hing* for Amoy and Shanghai and the s.s. *Huiching* leaves to-morrow at 4 p.m. for Weihaiwei, Chefoo, and Tientsin; while the s.s. *Kuying* is scheduled to sail for Haiphong, Hoihow, and Bangkok on Friday, at 11 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 7th.

Nanking (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due on or about Sept. 4th.

President Van Byren (Dollar), due Aug. 31st.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

For s.s. *Antares*, on August 25th.—Mr. and Mrs. G. McPherson and three children, Mrs. Paul Hodgson, Mr. G. B. Hett, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, Miss Wendy Remington, Mrs. T. McCormack, Mrs. D. W. Manton, Mr. and Mrs. D. Timmins, Miss J. Bouton, Mr. G. K. Allen, Mr. T. A. Tucker, Mrs. C. W. Bower, Dr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor, Mr. B. S. Hudson, Mrs. L. Lowe, Mrs. Southworth and three children, Miss Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Weeks, Master E. Weeks, Major Weelings, and Mr. Frank Strahan.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONGKONG.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 180TH MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
August 26th.....	6.04 a.m.	6.48 p.m.
" 27th.....	6.04 "	6.45 "
" 28th.....	6.04 "	6.44 "
" 29th.....	6.04 "	6.43 "
" 30th.....	6.05 "	6.42 "
" 31st.....	6.05 "	6.41 "

S.S. "MIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBOROUGH and LONDON, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before 1 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Thursday, the 27th inst., at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Monday, the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER.

Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1925. [2544]

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "ESQUILINO."

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, PORT SAID, MASSAUA, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless Notice to the contrary be given before 23rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst., will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1925. [2552]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "PFALZ."

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Aug., 1925, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash, at 10 a.m., on 29th Aug., 1925.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO.

Agents.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1925. [2553]

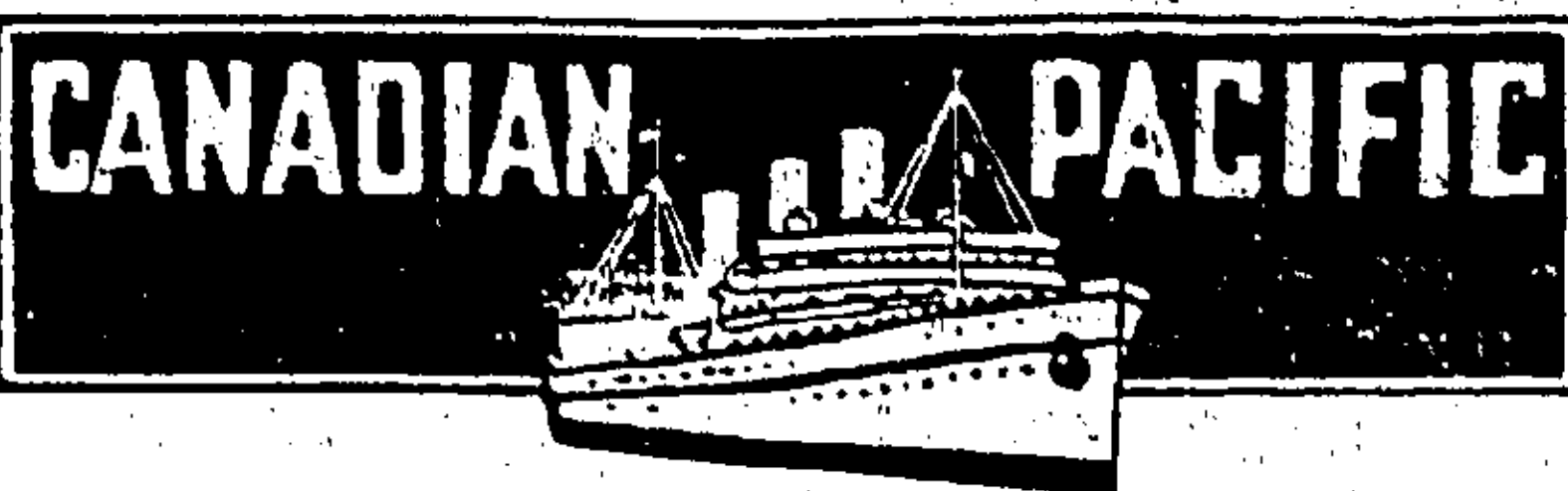
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 9 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.54	29.56	29.58
Temperature	85	79	84
Humidity	68	83	71
Wind Direction	ESE	E	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	C	C	C
Rain	0.81	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 88

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 79



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Empress Russia	Sept. 17	Oct. 5	Empress France	Oct. 14
Empress Australia	Oct. 2	Oct. 21	Montrose	Oct. 30

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	Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 28	Aug. 28	EMPEROR CANADA	Aug. 29	Aug. 31
Sept. 9	Sept. 11	EMPEROR RUSSIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 14

Steamers arrive MANILA early morning and sail in evening of following day.

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KAGA MARU (Direct Nagasaki) ... Sunday, 30th Aug., at Midnight.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Sept.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 26th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

DAKAR MARU ... Monday, 21st Sept.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOBA MARU ... Sunday, 18th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd September

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Oct.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

MAYEBAE MARU ... Friday, 11th September

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Tuesday, 1st Sept.

JAVA.

BENGAL MARU ... Sunday, 6th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept.

CALCUTTA via Singapore & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MITO MARU ... Friday, 4th Sept.

FUSIMI MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Sept.

MAKOSAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Sept.

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INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 28th Aug., at 2 p.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE	"HUSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Sept., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday, 2nd Sept., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Sept., at 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI & MOJI	"LAISANG"	Friday, 11th Sept., at 7 a.m.

REGULAR SAILINGS ARE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS—

CALCUTTA—HONGKONG—JAPAN LINE	EVERY TEN DAYS
SHANGHAI—HONGKONG LINE	EVERY THREE DAYS
HONGKONG—MANILA LINE	EVERY SATURDAY FROM SORE PEAR
HONGKONG—HAIPHONG LINE	EVERY SUNDAY FROM SORE PEAR
HONGKONG—BORNEO LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—TIENTSIN LINE	EVERY FORTNIGHT
HONGKONG—BANGKOK LINE	EVERY WEEK

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

O.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.	Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges
"GLENAMORY"	29th Aug.	"PEMBROKESHIRE"	27th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg, via Oren.
"GLENHARRY"	31st Aug.	"GLENLEAF"	1st Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg, via Oren.
"GLENSHANE"	31st Aug.			
"GLENAP"	1st Oct.			
"CARMARTEENSHIRE"	15th			
"GLENLEAF"	1st Nov.			

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

Telephones: Central No. 215 sub-ex. 23, and Central 215.

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE

Organized for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

By STRUTHERS & BARRY, Managing Operators.

REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES

FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE

(23 days to San Francisco. 23 days to Los Angeles).

U.S.S. "WEST FARALON" ... Due Hongkong 1st Oct. In Port. Leave Hongkong 20th August.

U.S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" ... Due Hongkong 5th Sept. Leave Hongkong 7th Sept.

TO MANILA, CEBU, ILOILO AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S. "WEST JESTER" ... Due Hongkong 25th August. Leave Hongkong 30th August.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" ... Due Hongkong 10th Sept. Leave Hongkong 11th Sept.

For Full Information, Apply to—

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, Inc. General Agent, 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlement.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Res. Agent, Phone: Central 3008.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

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Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore

and Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

U.S. "GEMMA" ... Beginning of Oct., 1925

U.S. "ZOSMA" ... Beginning of Oct., 1925

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

U.S. "ZOSMA" ... 26th Aug., 1925

U.S. "OOSTERK" ... 20th Sept., 1925

U.S. "OUBERK" ... 18th Oct., 1925

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Agents.

Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINIE.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

M.S. MUENSTERLAND ... on 2nd Sept.

NEXT SAILINGS FOR EUROPE,

MARSEILLES, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG via MANILA,

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S. FUERST BUBLOW ... on 25th Sept.

M.S. MUENSTERLAND ... on 9th Oct.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 19th September
S.S. "WALTON HALL" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th October**BOSTON NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS**
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "ELMBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st September

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
"ELLERMAN" LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)S.S. "KNOWSLEY HALL" ... 8th September
For Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSILLIES AND LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA
ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINES.S. "SURAT" ... Middle August
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zaachar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.**AUSTRAL-EST INDIES LINE**
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Tel. Cent. 4791.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "LAOMEDON" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th August
S.S. "PELUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 7th Sept.
S.S. "MALVERNIAN" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th Sept.
S.S. "TEUCER" ... via Suez Canal ... 28th Sept.Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—

SUTHERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GAELIC PRINCE" ... 2nd half Sept., 1925

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED.Telephone Central 3187
Cablegrams Furness Ltd.(Incorporated in Great Britain)
King's Building.**WITHOUT PURE BLOOD, HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.**
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in disease arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the system every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, eruptions and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, gonorrhea, syphilis, gonitis, or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIVE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

Bottle Price 2s. (other sizes). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else or advise you not to accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. Sold by Leading Chemists.

P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES
SINGAPORE, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY**
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	29th Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, London, Antwerp & Hamburg
"HARKUNDA"	15,227	5th Sept. Noon	Marseilles & London
"JETPORE"	5,318	17th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KHYBER"	5,114	19th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall
"NAGPORE"	5,253	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay
"KARMALA"	8,123	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,696	14th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SHOILIA"	6,518	28th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KATIA"	9,138	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	18th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"MOREA"	10,911	28th Dec.	Mars. London & Antwerp
"KASHGAR"	8,006	1926	
"MACEDONIA"	11,088	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'way.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,008	24th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	9th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Nov.	
"TANDA"	6,958	2nd Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Jan.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	

The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Cebu, Colombo, Singapore, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"GAIBSOPPA"	5,237	28th Aug. D.L.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	28th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	8,123	4th Sept.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,008	6th Sept.	Kobe
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe
"SOUDAN"	6,696	18th Sept.	Onagawa, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Sept.	Kobe
"KATIA"	9,138	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"SHOILIA"	6,518	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,936	1st Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	8,006	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,088	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,006	28th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	12th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Cornmarket Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.****REGULAR SERVICE** at Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Plans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAIKONG ... Capt. W.R. Turnbull ... Monday, 24th August at 1 p.m.
*For Amoy and Foochow, Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Flag).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Fuzhou) and return by the same steamer (by the "HAIKONG" or "HAIKONG" and "HAIKONG" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.

General Manager

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.HOIHOW, HAIPHONG & BANGKOK "KAYING" ... On 28th Aug. 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "HUICHOW" ... On 28th Aug. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 32.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE SHIPPED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on 25th Sept., at 4 p.m.

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANNIAN PORTS.THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
(Sailing Subject to Alteration)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Tel. C. 32.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails 2nd Sept.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (GIUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE \$56.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

M.R. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails 28th Aug.
S.S. "GERANIA" (cargo only)	...	Sails 10th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	...	Sails 15th Sept.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

M.R. "ESQUILINO"	...	Sails 7th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA"	...	Sails 31st Sept.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA"	...	Sails 1st September
S.S. "UMZUMBI"	...	Sails 1st October

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone Central 1392.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for Shanghai and Japan	Probable sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
PAUL LEROAT	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	12th Sept.
CHARENTAIS	28th Sept.
PORTOIS	13th Oct.
ANGKOR	27th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSILLIES.(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS (1st Class) ... \$2.00, 1st ... \$2.00, 2nd ... \$1.00, 3rd ... \$0.50.
B CLASS (1st Class) ... \$2.00, 2nd ... \$1.00, 3rd ... \$0.50.Through Tickets to London and Landing Terms of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.**LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).**

... loading for HAVRE ANTWERP

... loading for DUNKIRK

... loading for LONDON & HAVRE & do.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone Central 702.

4, Quai de Bercy.

COGNITION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

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